

CARDIFF AND CAERPHILLY IRON COMPANY (LIMITED).

Incorporated under the Joint-Stock Companies Acts, 1856-57.

Capital £100,000, in 20,000 shares of £5 each, with power to increase.

Deposit of £1 per share to be paid on allotment. Subsequent calls not to exceed £1 per share, nor to be made at less intervals than two months.

SOLICITORS—Messrs. Philip, Greenhill, and Lynch, Esq., Gracechurch-street, E.C.
CONSULTING ENGINEER—Sir Charles Fox.

BANKERS—The Commercial Bank of London, Lombardy.

MANAGER—Edward Foley, Esq., Woodside, Dudley.

SECRETARY—John William Towers, Esq., Woodside, Dudley.

OFFICES—CANNON HOUSE, QUEEN STREET, CHEAPSIDE.

The first process of our great staple, the iron trade, contains under proper supervision, all the elements necessary to insure success for the operations of joint-stock capital. The manufacture of pig-iron combines simplicity in production, with a certain and unfailing market.

South Wales is and has for many years been the scene of the most successful enterprises in the iron trade. Glamorganshire is pre-eminent in the principality for the abundance of the minerals required for the make of pig-iron; and no part of that county presents in such profusion on the same spot, and in so advantageous a situation, the constituent elements of iron, as the property subject of the operations of the "Cardiff and Caerphilly Iron Company, Limited"; and the directors will be enabled to produce a first-class iron at a lower cost, and to bring it to market at a cheaper rate, than any other masters in the Welsh trade.

The company is formed for the manufacture of pig-iron solely, for which purpose it is proposed to erect three blast-furnaces at a point close to the junction near Taff's Well of the Taff Vale and Rhymney Railways, only 6½ miles from the Port of Cardiff.

The property contracted to be purchased consists of the minerals under nearly 200 acres of land, situate in the parishes of Eglwysian and Caerphilly, in the county of Glamorgan, held by Messrs. Greenhill and Co., under the customary mineral lease, for a term of 60 years, at a moderate rent, and the royalties of £1. per ton for argillaceous iron ore and blackband ironstone, of £2. per ton for the large coal, and £2. per ton for the small, and £1. per ton for the limestone, and at equally moderate royalties for the fire-clay, common clay, and building stone.

The ironstone and limestone, as will be seen by the plan in the company's office, "crop out" within a few yards of the proposed site for the furnaces; the former being very rich in quality, and well known in the neighbourhood, and from the reports of several practical men to be in very great abundance. These constituents of iron being in such close proximity to the furnaces, the cost of transit is thereby very materially lessened, consequently the ore and limestone can be delivered at the furnaces at a trifling cost.

Sir Charles Fox has inspected the iron field, and has expressed his unqualified satisfaction with the ore, and a high opinion of the class of iron likely to be produced from it. The supply of ore being far greater than can be required for three furnaces, a large revenue can be derived from the sale of surplus ore to other masters.

The property also contains some very valuable seams of the best steam coal, and some of the purest fire and other clay, from the sales of which, but especially the former, considering the close proximity of the same to the shipping port, and the consequent trifling cost of carriage, a large profit can be made.

The directors have also contracted to purchase the Glyn Fach Colliery, with the plant and machinery thereon, situated in the Rhondda Valley, on the Rhondda branch of the Taff Vale Railway, only 8½ miles from the proposed site for the furnaces, and also held by Messrs. Greenhill and Company, under the customary mineral lease, for a term of 31 years, at a moderate rent, and an average royalty on large and small coal of £1. per ton. This colliery, on which a large outlay has been made, is in full working order, capable of raising per day a large quantity of the best smelting coal.

The purchase money agreed to be paid to Messrs. Greenhill and Company for the whole of the before-mentioned property and plant and machinery is the sum of £45,000, and these gentlemen will take shares to the extent of £20,000.

The cost of erection of three blast-furnaces, on the most improved principles, with every requisite for the manufacture and sale of first-class pig-iron, is taken at £15,000, making, with the purchase money of the iron ore, &c., and colliery, a gross sum of £60,000, leaving £10,000 available for the advantageous development of the company's operations.

The plan will show the extent of the iron ore, coal, and limestone measures; also the proposed site for the furnaces, and the situation for the Glyn Fach Colliery; and the advantages over any other works, by such close proximity to the shipping port, is apparent, and must prove the soundness of the company's proposed operations, and the evident advantages to the shareholders.

The following is an estimate of the cost of production, as approved by some of the largest ironmasters in the kingdom, and certified as correct by Sir Charles Fox, the engineer of the company:—

The actual cost of the iron ore delivered at the works, per ton	£0 6 8
" " coal	0 4 10
" " lime	0 2 0
The production of iron will require per ton—	
8 tons of ironstone, at £6. 8d.	£1. 0 0
8 tons of coal, at 4s. 10d.	0 14 6
1½ ton of lime, at 2s.	0 2 0
Labour	0 8 6

Actual immediate cost per ton	£2 5 6
Expenses of management, contingencies, commission, discount, and depreciation fund (say) per ton	0 8 0
Carriage to Cardiff, wagons, and wharfage (say) per ton	0 1 0
Total	£2 14 6
The average price of good ordinary pigs may be taken at £4 per ton, which on a weekly make of 360 tons would be £1440 0 0	
The cost at £2 14s. 6d. on such weekly make will be £981 0 0	

Which would afford a net weekly profit of £459 0 0

Calculating 50 weeks for the annual make, we have a net annual profit of £22,950. This amount of annual profit will afford a clear dividend of over 22 per cent. on the entire paid-up capital of £100,000; and it must be borne in mind that this does not include profit arising from the sale of surplus iron ore, nor for the sale of the steam coal, or other clay, or building stone.

Some idea may be formed of the value of the ore, when it is stated that 14s. per ton is actually paid in Glamorganshire for argillaceous ironstone brought from Northamptonshire, of a less percentage than the produce of this property, which can be delivered at the same spot for 7s.

Attention is requested to the fact that these iron-works being situate only 6½ miles from the shipping port, while the highly profitable works at Merthyr and Aberdare are distant over 24 miles; and, consequently, this company will save 17½ miles in carriage.

The Deed of Association provides for a strict audit and supervision.

Sir Charles Fox has accepted the office of consulting engineer to the company; and his experience and influential connections in the iron trade will materially increase the successful development of its operations.

For further information, and for shares, application to be made to the secretary of the Cardiff and Caerphilly Iron-Works Company, at the offices, Cannon House, Queen-street, Cheapside, or to the brokers. Plans, &c., of the property can also be seen at the offices of the company.

THE NANGILES TIN AND COPPER MINING COMPANY (LIMITED).

Incorporated under the Joint-Stock Companies Act, 1856-1857.

Capital £20,000, in 2000 shares of £10 each.

DIRECTORS.

CHARLES PENGILLY, Esq., Loughglinhead, Cheshire.
GEORGE ANGUS, Esq., Inner Temple, London.

JOHN EDWIN MARSH, Esq., All Saint's, Birmingham.

JOSEPH TAYLOR, Esq., St. Mary's, Birmingham.

CONSULTING ENGINEER—Capt. James Rowe, Wheal Unity, Redruth.

PURSER—James Hollow, Esq., Hayle, Cornwall.

AGENT AT THE MINE—Capt. Thomas Wasley, Chacewater, Cornwall.

SECRETARY—Mr. William Foster, 49, Bennett's-hill, Birmingham.

BANKERS—Messrs. Tweedy, Williams, and Co., Truro; and The National Provincial Bank of England, Birmingham.

OFFICES—WELLINGTON CHAMBERS, BENNETT'S HILL, BIRMINGHAM.

PROSPECTUS.

The Nangiles sets are situate in the parish of Kest, in the county of Cornwall, and are held severally, under leases of 21 years, from the Right Hon. Viscount Palmerston and Messrs. Graham and Hill, at 1-18th dues; and adjoin the Great Gwennap Consols and Wheal Clifford on the west, and are not equalled by any other ground in the country. The western portion thereof was producing, upwards of 40 years ago, from 500 to 600 tons of ore per month; but the works were discontinued on account of some misfortune, standing with the then landed proprietors and their tenants, which has now been satisfactorily adjusted. The north part thereof is in virgin ground, and is traversed throughout by the Gwennap Consols lodes, which have been proved in this ground to be very rich. The Wheal Clifford and the United Mines adjoining are still very profitable, and producing large quantities of ore; most of the lodes of these mines also run through the sets of this company. In Wheal Clifford most important discoveries have lately been made, and the shares of which have risen in value within a very short period nearly £100 per share. A reference to the *Mining Journal*, and Mr. J. H. Murchison's valuable work upon *British Mining*, will assist in forming a correct judgment as to the value of the property.

The company may fairly expect that Nangiles will be as valuable a property, and as fully productive, as Wheal Clifford; discoveries already made both upon this and the surrounding property warrant them in arriving at this conclusion.

It is proposed to erect a powerful engine, with a cylinder of not less than 70 in.; this will enable the company to drain the mines to a great depth, and considerably extend its workings.

The stratification is similar to that of the adjoining mines, and the same veins courses range throughout. Tributaries may now be set to work at 7s. 6d. in £1, and enable the company to make profits at once.

It is estimated that from £10,000 to £15,000 will be sufficient, including all machinery, to bring the company in a position to make large sales.

A call of £1 per share has been made; other calls can be made at intervals of not less than three months from the day of the last call.

The property is intersected by the Devonian Railway, affording every facility for the transit of ore and mineral materials; the distance to the port is about three miles.

The company is limited, therefore, no shareholder will be required to contribute beyond the amount of his share.

Extracts from the reports of Capt. Rowe, Moyle, and others are appended, copies of which may be had on application at the office of the company.

One thousand two hundred and fifty-five shares have already been taken up, therefore no time should be lost in applying for shares, in order to obtain the benefit of the original cost.

Applications for shares to be made to Mr. William Foster, Wellington Chambers, Birmingham.

EXTRACTS OF REPORTS.

Wheat Ues, Aug. 4, 1859.—It is a fact well known that the Consols and United have been the most productive mines in the country. Wheal Clifford is at present a rich mine, and paying good dividends. The situation of Nangiles is unexceptional. The extent of the set is 550 fms. on the length of the lodes, and 700 fathoms in width. The mine is traversed by two veins, one of which is the same that runs through the Consolidated Mines, and in connection with the same lodes made rich courses of ore. The old workings are confined to some four or five lodes in the middle of the set. The engine-shaft is sunk 50 fms. below the adit; here large quantities of copper ore, tin, iron pyrites, and blende have been raised. About 60 fms. south of the engine-shaft another

shaft is sunk, with the intention of laying open Wheal Clifford lode; this also much work done towards an important object. To the north of Nangiles shaft there is a large piece of unexplored mining ground of great importance: some of the Consols and St. Day United lodes must run through this piece of ground. There are now about 20 tributaries at work in Nangiles above the 46 fm. level; they are breaking from 180 ft. to 120 ft. worth of copper, tin, and blende per month. If a shaft or two were put up in proper order below the 46 fm. level, several other pitches might doubtless be worked. I have carefully examined the mine both at surface and underground, and believe it to be first-rate speculation.

Terrific, near Redruth, Aug. 4, 1859.—Nangiles has proved very productive of the ores of copper and tin, with smaller quantities of iron pyrites and blende, which latter mineral have hitherto been of secondary importance to the minor here, and, therefore, neglected; but there is now a daily increased demand for these ores in the manufacturing world—so much so, that there is every probability of raising at once sufficient sulphuriferous minerals to meet all the current expenses of the concern. There are few such speculations to be entered into in this district, and I confidently believe that success may be ensured by a judicious management of the mining operations.

JAMES ROWE.

Terrene, near Redruth, Aug. 4, 1859.—Nangiles has proved very productive of the ores of copper and tin, with smaller quantities of iron pyrites and blende, which latter mineral have hitherto been of secondary importance to the minor here, and, therefore, neglected; but there is now a daily increased demand for these ores in the manufacturing world—so much so, that there is every probability of raising at once sufficient sulphuriferous minerals to meet all the current expenses of the concern. There are few such speculations to be entered into in this district, and I confidently believe that success may be ensured by a judicious management of the mining operations.

JOHN GARRETT.

West Wheal Damself, Dec. 7, 1856.—For the 40 fm. level upwards the lodes are such as are seldom seen in old mines, and will warrant being developed to a much deeper level. I understand there is nothing done under the 80, where the lodes in the western end is large, and letting down a great quantity of water, which proves it to be of an open character, a most desirable indication in this locality, and from its relative position to the best dividend-paying mines in the country, there can be but little doubt of its productiveness in depth. There can be but one opinion as to the lodes in the Consols and Wheal Clifford, and I am inclined to think that the lodes in the Wheal Damself are of the same character. I saw a tributary pitch at the bottom of Bread and Cheese shaft (80 fm. l. d.), working at 5s. in 12 ft.; it could be worked at much less, but for the quickness of the water. I think of all the specimens as in the neighbourhood Nangiles stands pre-eminent, offering to the capitalist every guarantee of success, if properly worked.

JOHN MOYLE.

Nangiles Mine, Aug. 4, 1859.—Bread and Cheese shaft (which is further west on Nangiles lode) is sunk to the 80, where the lode is about 1 ft. wide, a very good lode, imbedded in a beautiful elvan. The men who last worked in bottom of this level offered to my theory of the mine if the adventurers would keep the engine at work, but they had previously decided on stopping, and there was no one in authority to work any longer. It is only to clear up and rescue this shaft, and eight men might be employed immediately at 6s. 8d. in 12 ft. The last one fanned from this level produced between 14 and 15 per cent. for copper. The 70 fm. in Bread and Cheese shaft, has been productive, and if cleared would employ four men at about 10s. in 12 ft. Dunstan's shaft is small, on Dole's lode. This lode has been productive of a great quantity of tin, and has at present a very promising appearance, and I have no doubt, when properly explored, will prove a very fine lode. I do not think it wrong to say there are still twenty lodes running more than half a mile through this set.

EDWARD DOWLER.

Now, Aug. 4, 1859, still standing.

S.T. JOHN'S UNITED COPPER AND LEAD MINING COMPANY, NEWFOUNDLAND (LIMITED).
Capital £50,000, in 50,000 shares of £1 each. 5s. thereof to be paid on application, and 5s. on allotment; the remaining 10s. to be called up as required.

Incorporated under the Joint-Stock Companies Act, so that shareholders are liable only to the amount of their subscription.

DIRECTORS.
WILLIAM BOOKEY LANGFORD, Major-General Royal Marines.
ROWAND RONALD, Esq., 5, Manchester-square.

H. P. BURT, Esq., 2, Charlotte-row, Mansion-house, and Rue de Caumartin, Paris.

CHARLES PAUL BERKELEY, Esq., 6, Lansdowne-place, Russell-square.

ROBERT WATSON, Esq., Cotton Spinner, Accrington.

WILLIAM TRISTAM, Esq., Cotton Spinner, Bolton.

ADAM BALLOUGH, Esq., Cotton Spinner, Blackburn.

HARLEY PACKER GIBSON, Esq., Waterloo, Liverpool.

COMMITTEE OF MANAGEMENT IN ST. JOHN'S.
CHARLES FOX BENNETT, Esq., Merchant at St. John's and Bristol.

W. V. WHITEWAY, Esq., St. John's.

SOLICITOR—John Mackrell, Esq., 24, Cannon-street West.

BANKERS—Messrs. Hankey, 7, Fenchurch-street.

BROKERS—Messrs. Walker and Luneden, Austinfriars.

SECRETARY AND MANAGER—J. C. Ridge, Esq., 18, Cannon-street, London, E.C.

REGISTERED OFFICES—18, CANNON STREET, LONDON, E.C.

PROSPECTUS.

This company is formed for the purpose of purchasing the freehold and leases, and working the valuable and extensive mineral properties to be called St. John's United Mines, situated in Conception Bay, four miles from the town of Brigus, the third town of importance in Newfoundland, and 35 miles from St. John's, the capital of the island.

The mines are three in number. The surface comprises upwards of 12

Original Correspondence.

SILVER MINING IN NORWAY.

Sir,—According to the report of the proceedings of the extraordinary general meeting of the East Kongsberg Native Silver Mining Company, held on Nov. 10, which was published in your valuable Journal of the 12th inst., it is there stated that "Mr. Clement, in answer to enquiries, said that the development of the mines in some parts of that rich silver mining district has reached 185 fathoms in depth, and had been suspended from want of appliances to extract the water; that at various intervals several large masses of silver had been met with (one of which weighed 8 cwt., and was now in the Museum of Copenhagen); that many specimens were now existing at Kongberg of the value of 200*l.* alone for the silver they contained; and that in many places silver had been found in considerable lumps at more or less than 2 ft. from the surface."

To the above I beg leave to add, that the deepest silver mine in the Kongberg mining district is called Seegen Gottes; it is 284 fathoms in depth, and contains silver in the bottoms, but is not at present worked.

At the King's Mine, which has during the last 25 years given an annual profit of 44,200*l.*, the highest amount of profit was during the year 1834, being 79,262*l.*, and the lowest during 1842 was 18,149*l.* This mine is at present 261 fms. deep, and has given a net profit of 53,804*l.* during the year 1858. The expenses of the King's Mine have been during these years as the greatest amount per annum 13,871*l.*, and the lowest 6390*l.* This mine during the present year of 1859 has given very large profits up to this date. The King's Mine was totally abandoned in the year 1805, as well as all the other mines in the district.

Regarding Mr. Clement's statement concerning the lump of silver of 8 cwt., I beg leave to add that, according to the statements of Professor Keilholz, of Christiania, a lump of silver, weighing 700 marks, or 5600 ozs., was taken out of one spot, and that it was scarcely half the amount of silver which was in the ore that surrounded it when *in situ*. In 1832 there was obtained from the effects of one single blast 2000 marks, or 16,000 ozs. of native silver; in 1834, another blast produced 500 marks, or (say) 4760 ozs.; all these were from one mine alone, the King's Mine. Prof. Keilholz also mentions that, according to calculation made, in a space of 20 fms. in length and 18 fms. in height, there were produced 90,000 marks, or (say) 720,000 ozs. of silver, which was the largest amount ever produced by any mine in the district; and, perhaps, the largest amount ever produced from any one point in any known silver mine in the world.

Silver is frequently found on the surface in this district; in fact, these mines were first discovered by a shepherd, called Christoffersen Grosvod, in the year 1623, he having found some silver amongst the rocks, and took it to a goldsmith to proclaim the event.

To prevent the sale of silver to such parties, the Government have passed a law that no gold or silversmith can reside in the city of Kongberg. The present district reserved for Government mining operations is 12 English miles long, and contains about 150 silver mines, only two of which are worked, owing to a law passed in the Parliament of Norway, that not more than 400 men shall be employed in these operations, which are to include the mines, stamping-mills, dressing-floors, and the smelting-house.

London, Nov. 17.

JACOB H. LUNDT.

THE CORNISH ENGINE—"STEAM-CASES."

Sir,—Mr. Sims, having invited discussion, appears angry with me for differing from him. He seems to wish the discussion to be like the Irishman's reciprocity—all on one side. I regret this, and assure him that, whatever credit he may think my first letter will do me, it was written with a desire to elicit truth. It was not to describe any particular sort or form of steam-case, but its principle of action, which, as invented by Watt, is the same as now in use, and was based upon the discovery that "steam to be worked economically must be worked under a temperature equal to that under which it was generated." That many of the details of the case have been improved, by which its efficiency of action has been better and more permanently maintained, is undoubtedly true, but that is not the question under discussion. I do not, nor I never did, doubt Mr. Sims's statement of facts; indeed, I have seen too many of the sort, and of a more aggravated kind, not to recognise their accuracy; but I do question, and as I think have proved, the error of his deductions from those facts. He gives no answer to my statements, but reiterates the facts, which are not disputed, and from which the discussion arose. The question really is, and to this I must recall his attention—Is the steam-case an economical part of the engine, and is it so destructive of packing as he alleges, or is the destruction due to other causes?

To prove its economy, I cite Taylor's engine at Consols. The "case" was idle by an accident, and the duty, which was daily reported as only 50,000,000 lbs., rose when the "case" was restored to work to upwards of 60,000,000 lbs.—a difference of more than 20 per cent. I have seen also instances where, the case having been put idle, the engine has required more steam to work it; and, *vice versa*, as the temperature of the case was restored less steam was required. Such experiments are comparatively easy to try, and I am surprised that Mr. Sims should not have used some such simple test before condemning the case in such a sweeping way.

The above facts are samples of many others with which I have been furnished, principally by my father, conclusively proving their great economy; and I regret that owing to my being called unexpectedly here I cannot now make that use of them that I intended. That steam-cases are injudicious to packing, as Mr. Sims alleges, is clearly disproved by the remarkable occurrence at Woolf's, mentioned in my last. The effects were similar, only upon a greater scale, to those mentioned by Mr. Sims. The packing was destroyed in three days, as was subsequently proved, by priming, which was so subtle that it eluded detection for a long time, and the most careful examination. When this priming was prevented, the packing, instead of three days, stood three months in the same cylinder, with the same steam-case, and clothed with the same non-conducting substances. It also saved nearly one-half the fuel. What clearer proof that this can be had that the case did not destroy the packing, and that priming did? and it affords strong presumptive evidence that the effect being similar is due to similar causes in those engines which Mr. Sims mentions; I cannot, therefore, doubt that he has been deceived. Sometimes, when cases are imperfectly drained, they fill with water, and I have known such water to reach the piston through the joints, and produce the injurious effects of priming. I do not know under what conditions Mr. Sims's engines work, but should the cases be imperfectly drained that would account for the apparent cessation of priming, and the non-increased consumption of coal now they are idle. I asked for some other evidence upon this point in my last, but I fear under the circumstances such conclusive evidence cannot now be had.

Mr. Sims, however, remarks that the packing fails "most where the load is heaviest, and the speed greatest"—two prime conditions for inducing priming. It must be clear that, whether the speed be one or ten strokes per minute, the temperature of the "case" is the same, equal to the boiler; yet he admits it does not equally affect the packing. How can he reconcile this difference, if temperature be the sole destractive agent?

From the above facts it is, I think, clearly proved that the "steam-case" will not destroy the packing to the extent alleged by Mr. Sims, but that priming will, and that the case is economical to the extent of 20 per cent, at least. Now, 20 per cent. upon an engine burning 5 tons per day is equal to more than 300*l.* per annum; and if we grant all that Mr. Sims assumes is lost in packing, and say nothing of metallic packing, which is untouched by temperature, how great is the balance of saving which he would imperil by the sacrifice of the case: 20 per cent. saved in coal is the same amount saved in the generation and application of steam, and in the wear and tear and efficiency of engine and boiler in which it is generated and applied. Has Mr. Sims duly thought of these points? He simplifies the engine it is true, but he amputates an important member to do it; it thus becomes the simplicity of extravagance and mutilated efficiency. He may stand forth the champion of such a hybrid engine, but no engineer nor man of science can support him; he will be "alone in his glory."

But Mr. Sims, as if doubtful of the matter, recommends a commission of those agents who have suspended the cases to investigate and decide the question—that is, "those agents whose bias is undoubted." I question, however, if those agents themselves would feel qualified to deal with and test a question so complicated and so purely an engineering one. They can judge the result, which may be accurate or otherwise, as the experiment may be conducted. How to arrive at that result is the question. To judge and suspend the steam-case upon bill of hemp suggests a caution and warning against the too extensive use of said hemp, and the fatal re-

sults to which it proverbially leads. Superheated steam, its trials and results, I will reserve for my next letter.

MATTHEW LOAM.
Orcas, Wicklow, Nov. 9.

PRACTICAL MINING IN THE CARADON DISTRICT—No. III.

GRANITE v. KILLAS.

Sir,—Marke Valley Mine is situated at the north-eastern base of the Caradon Hill, with a deep basin of killas at the most eastern part of their operations; in this killas, and in connection with a granite elvan course, large quantities of low-price copper ore have been found, but in consequence of the low price of the ore, and having to erect a most powerful and complete plant to properly develop the mine, the whole of the amount of the sales of ore, with a large outlay in addition, have gone to bring the mine to its present healthy and prosperous condition. In the past two years the principal operations have passed from killas into granite, and the result is, as far as proved, that the granite is the most prolific ground, the ore in the lodes being much more concentrated and better in quality. This mine is now paying upwards of 400*l.* per month profit; I hope they will go on to prosper. Here is another instance of perseverance in mining being rewarded.

Phoenix Mine is situated a little to the east of the Cheseawring Granite Quarries; in this mine there is a superficial cap of killas, but it was not until the workings were carried a considerable depth below the killas that the lode was found productive of any minerals of consequence. By continuing the operations for a good depth, and when entirely in granite, they met with a fine course of rich copper ore, and during the last six or seven years a profit of about 60,000*l.* has been paid, and the mine still yielding large quantities of ore, and likely to do so for a long period to come. I have been informed this is the deepest mine in the district, being more than 200 fms. below the adit.

In comparison with the above, there is Dunsley Wheal Phoenix, the workings of which mine have been chiefly in killas, and so far a heavy loss has been sustained. At West Sharp Tor and Phoenix Mines the lode, a very large one, is embedded partly in killas and partly in granite, and there are large quantities of gossan, with other good features indicating ultimate success, it being the opinion of many practical mine agents that when a sufficient depth is obtained, and the lode proved out of the influence of the killas, good deposits of ore will be found. Now, it will be observed by all miners who have noticed what has been quoted in these papers, that the granite in this locality is much more congenial for lodes to be found productive in killas; therefore, it behoves those who may be inclined to speculate their money in this district to go where the best chances are of finding good mines, as indicated in these observations.

Nov. 16.

A MINE AGENT.

MINING IN IRELAND—GRANITE v. KILLAS.

Sir,—In the Journal of the 5th inst. "A Mine Agent," in his remarks on the Caradon district, draws a contrast on the mines situated respectively in the granite and killas, very much to the disadvantage of the latter. I am not going to dispute the facts which he adduces, for the subject is an old one, and has already received a fair share of discussion in your columns. All facts, if honestly noted, are valuable, and may lead to important results in mining operations, but the error lies in too often attempting to establish a theory from the observation of a particular locality; and if "A Mine Agent" seeks to prove that no productive or lasting mines are to be found in killas, he would probably see occasion to modify his conclusions on this point with a more extended field of observation.

In this country the area of granite is exceedingly limited, and the whole of the mines in the South and West of Ireland may be said to exist in killas, as the clay-slate formation universally prevails. Both the Berehaven and Knockmahon Mines are found to exist in killas, and, I think, will be generally admitted to take a foremost stand among British mines.

The phenomena of mineral deposits are indeed so varied, not only in different countries that I have had an opportunity of observing, but within the narrow limits of a particular locality, even when the stratification appears to be identical, that every experienced miner will hesitate in drawing hasty conclusions from the few facts that present themselves to his notice. The Miners' Association, now about being formed in Cornwall, may have it in their power to do good service, by securing the co-operation of the working miner in accumulating any facts that may tend to throw light upon the laws that govern the distribution of minerals; for on this subject, with geology to aid us, we are not much in advance of our forefathers, who had nothing but rough experience and their own powers of observation to guide them.

Among the peculiarities of the mines in this part may be noticed the almost entire absence of gossan, as it is found in the Cornish mines; and I have known mine agents sent to report who have not hesitated to condemn the whole district on this account, and who would for the same reason condemn Berehaven, where there is hardly an iron stain to be seen among the thousands of tons of ore stuff that is raised there. An enormous course of spar was there found traversing the country, and which at the depth of nearly 200 fms. is still found holding down, in some places 10 fms. wide, with a mixture of ore throughout. A similar range of spar is to be seen on the north-east, on the opposite shore of the Kenmare River, where it crops out on the mountain side at an elevation of many hundred feet, deeply stained with green carbonate of copper, mixed with yellow ore. Finer facilities for making a trial are not often seen than are to be found here.

I believe that Ireland offers as good a field for mining enterprise as is to be met with in any part of the world, and that capital honestly devoted to developing its resources could scarcely fail to secure an ample return. The Schull Bay and Crookhaven Mines, that have just been started in this neighbourhood, are well deserving the trial that is now likely to be fairly made, and it is to be hoped that since public attention is again drawn to Irish mines this interest will be extended to other sets that have long been lying fallow. Mr. Henwood, on his recent visit here, in speaking of a few of the mines that came under his notice, was surprised with the extraordinary richness of the superficial indications that everywhere met his view; and there are, perhaps, few countries where these are so palpable as in Ireland. The absence of all vegetation in these wild mountain ranges, and which imparts to them a character of impressive and rugged grandeur, leaves every slide and intersection of the strata visible at a glance; and in these water-worn fastnesses the lodes are often laid bare without the necessity of the *dowsing-rod*.

The general moisture of the climate favours a rapid surface decomposition inland of the softer rocks, where we observe the unmistakable evidence of mineral deposits; while on the great headlands, exposed to all the storms of the Atlantic, in the innumerable islands and the deeply-indentated coast lines, the same evidence is everywhere apparent, and which, in my opinion, only ask judiciously-selected trials to be made to ensure better results than many of the foreign mines that absorb so much British capital.

Prince of Wales Hotel, Schull, Nov. 15.

JOHN ROBERTS.

A TOUR THROUGH THE MINING DISTRICTS OF CORNWALL—No. V.

Sir,—WHEAL MARGERY (St. Ives), in 1024 shares, is a progressive property, which will be in the Dividend List early in the ensuing year. About 12,000*l.* have been called up, which has been well laid out in exploring the mine, and erecting machinery sufficiently powerful to work it to any depth. Wellesley's and American shafts are both sinking below the 80, where the prospects are exceedingly good, and no doubt exists that it will become a good mine. It is chiefly copper, although it is not to be expected that tin will be raised, and as the shaft (Highbarrow) becomes deeper a good quantity of tin will be raised, which will add considerably to the profits. Mr. S. Higgs is the purser, who is also the purser of Providence Mines.

The LELANT district is exclusively tin, and good productive mines are to be found here. Wheal Mary, in 100 shares, is paying about 50*l.* per share a year in dividends; it is private property, and little is known of its prospects. It is thought, however, to be as productive as it has ever been; profits of 273*l.* per share have been given. Margaret adjoins, and is selling at a market value of 48,000*l.*, on a paid-up capital of 9000*l.*, against which sum 50,000*l.* has been divided. The market value has lately undergone great fluctuations in consequence of the boundary dispute with Wheal Mary, the latter claiming the enormous sum of 100,000*l.* for tin taken away. This sum is, doubtless, absurd, although there is no question a trespass has been committed, and large quantities extracted. The lords have been endeavouring to settle the dispute. Although rather biased in favour of Wheal Margaret, if no action were brought against the latter, the lords would not grant a renewal of the lease to the Wheal Mary adventurers, whose present one expires in about two years. This decision, however, is abusively used to deprive the former of their legitimate right.

PROVIDENCE MINES are also very productive. The tin is found in this set in carbonas, and turns out large quantities of rich stuff. Dividends equal to Wheal Margaret have been paid, and every prospect of many years continuance. Kitty is a mine which must equal those adjoining; dividends of 10*l.* quarterly are given, but a good increase is expected. The present value of the mine is only 13,000*l.*, and has divided 7000*l.* The mine was selling some time since at 25,000*l.*, but a dispute also with Wheal Mary tended to depress the value of the property. This was satisfactorily settled, and the shareholders have now, I hope, a course of prosperity to look forward to, being satisfied that mines in this district must prove profitable if worked with energy. Lelant Con-

tinues, West Margaret, and Trencom, are also in the same neighbourhood; the former has not hitherto met with that success which the district entitles it to. Above 3000*l.* has been expended, but the operations were confined to the wrong end of the set. Now, however, work is being vigorously pushed on adjoining Margaret and Kitty, and I have no doubt will reward those who have shown perseverance in time of difficulties.

WEST WHEAL MARGARET has lately been commenced, and will take time, when the same chance exists as her neighbours have had. Trencom has been re-worked, and good opinions entertained of its future success. In clearing up the shafts sunk by former workers rich tin ground has been found, and a small amount more expended will, I believe, put it in a paying state. It is 1024 shares, with 4*l.* per share paid up.

Space and time has necessarily compelled me to pass over a great many mines which I should have wished to have named, mines which have in past times paid large profits, but which are now abandoned. Others which our ancestors abandoned as being exhausted have been found to be as remunerative in their second state as they were in their first; there are progressive mines which will soon be prizes, and there are giving small dividends, which will be increased, and the value of the mines increase in the same ratio. Suffice it to say, this branch of our commerce has expanded to an extent almost astounding, exporting its wealth, and forming no inconsiderable amount of our national prosperity. In past ages it attracted to her shores the invincible Romans. The present age finds her resources still more developed, adding its wealth to the opulent, and supporting its tens of thousands, who earn their bread by the sweat of their brow; its produce is to be found in the pockets of the noble and the peasant, it adorns the mansion and the humble cot. To England's mighty Navy it is indispensable; whilst modern inventions require a tenfold supply, it must progress, and future generations will find her with her inexhaustible mines, whilst her produce will be seen in every land. —London, Nov. 16.

W. P.

THE CENTRAL MINERAL MINE.

Sir,—I beg to inform Mr. George Darlington, mining engineer, Wrexham, the author of the letter signed "Truth," published in your Journal of the 12th inst., that the necessary papers are now before counsel to advise upon the course to be taken to verify my statement of the facts connected with this mine in a court of law. T. EDGORTH. Wrexham, Nov. 16.

THE MINING DISTRICTS OF SOUTH DEVON.—No. VI.

WHEAL EMMA, in the parish of Buckfastleigh, is the most important mine in the Ashburton and Buckfastleigh district; it is situated 1½ miles to the east of the Dartmoor granite, two miles west of the village of Buckfastleigh, and three miles south-west from Ashburton. It is held under the Earl of Macclesfield, on the most peculiar terms of 1-15th of the profits for dues if the mine be worked by water-power, or 1-18th if worked by steam. These terms were probably not deliberately agreed to by Lord Macclesfield's agent, but are said to have originated in error or misapprehension; at any rate, they are rather a sore point now, and certainly his lordship does not continue to grant other portions of his property on similar conditions.

This mine is situated at the foot of a beautiful Devonshire valley, in front of the old Brook Manor House, an ancient seat of the Macclesfield family. The lode, which underlies south, crosses the valley obliquely with a direction nearly due east and west (magnetic), Wheal Emma being at the base of the southern slope, and the Old Wheal Emma, or Brook Mine, at the foot of the northern slope, about ½ mile to the east. The latter mine, which is not at the present moment working, is the older of the two, trials having been made there for some years. About half way between these two mines the lode is crossed by a very large cross-course, 5 or 6 fms. wide, consisting of clay and spar. This cross-course has a due north and south course, at right angles to the lode, and it dips east, or towards Brook Mine and away from the Wheal Emma, about 2 or 2½ ft. in the fathom. It can be traced north and south across the country for some miles, and is decidedly the finest thing of the kind on the eastern side of the moor.

About seven years ago, Mr. Christopher Robins, who was at that time largely connected with slate quarries in South Devon, being possessed of the Brook Mine, which was then called Wheal Emma, and is now called Old Wheal Emma, and which he held under the late freeholder, Mr. John Phillips, applied for, and obtained, the grant of the adjoining lands of Lord Macclesfield, on the peculiar terms mentioned, the sett being named after the proprietor—the Macclesfield Mine. Under this name it was slightly prosecuted for some time without any very striking success, until the autumn of 1854, when the back of the lode was opened on by a costal pit in the Brook Wood, with fine copper in the gossan close to the surface. A cross-cut adit had previously been driven south, and intersected the lode east of this point, where, although highly promising, it was not rich. This level was now extended west on the lode, under where the ore was cut in the pit, and soon proved the existence of a valuable course of ore above the adit. This discovery, which was made towards the end of 1854, gave rise to the greatest excitement. The name of Macclesfield was abandoned, and the sett of Lord Macclesfield's property divided into three portions—Wheal Emma in the centre, Wheal Trebey on the west, and Brook Wood on the east, adjoining the Old Wheal Emma, or Brook Mine sett. Wheal Emma being that portion where the discovery was made, was divided into 4000 shares, and these rose promptly from a merely nominal price to 10*l.*, 16*l.*, and even 20*l.* per share. When the discovery was first made Mr. Robins owned the greater portion of the mine, but considerable interests were parted with by him to other parties at moderate rates, who were thereby enabled to make good profits. Among those who are stated to have realised considerably are—Capt. Thomas Dunstan of Liskeard, the then manager of West Caradon Mine, the late Mr. Chafe, of the firm of Distin, Chafe, and Condy, Ironfounders, of Devonport, and a well-known solicitor of Plymouth.

That the prices to which the shares reached during this period of excitement were never justified by the real prospects of the mine is now, I believe, admitted on all hands; but certainly the excitement was, to a great extent, justified by the splendid

wheel, 6 ft. breast, all iron except the arms, originally made for the Dolfrwyng Gold Company, at a cost of £600. The wheel was at Barmouth, in North Wales, but was to be delivered at Tonnes for £60. The loss of one vessel which was specially sent for it, and the unwillingness of the smelters in that port to ship such a heavy axle, prevented the delivery during the summer, and after that it was found impossible to do so with any certainty for some time; consequently, after being delayed for several months, a new wheel was ordered from Messrs. Nichols, Williams, and Co., of Tavistock, 50 feet diameter, 5 ft. breast, wrought-iron boiler-plate axle. This wheel is now on the mine, and will soon be completed, when ample power will be available to put the mine to any reasonable depth. The engine-shaft was down to the present bottom level (the 58) in Nov. 1858, so that, in consequence of the delays occasioned by the water being in the mine, only 8 fms. have been sunk within the year. During the last summer the water was up to the 22, and during the last flood the breaking of the gudgeon of the pumping-wheel, although promptly repaired, inundated the bottom, and stopped the sinking of the shaft, which at present it is not intended to resume until the new wheel is up.

Capt. Dunstan did not remain very long in the management of the mine, and was succeeded by Mr. John Hitchins. Both Mr. Hitchins and Mr. Robins resigned the management and partnership on March 9 last, and were succeeded by Capt. William Edwards, of Wheal Sidney, and Mr. E. S. Codd, of Plymouth, who are now respectively the present manager and partner.

From what I have said it is evident that the prospects of the mine are excellent. When the new wheel is up, affording a proper command of the water, without which all successful mining is, of course, impossible, there can be no reasonable doubt but that the mine will at once enter the Dividend List: £500/- profit has been made during the last two months' working, even under adverse circumstances. There are at present six pitches in the mine, the lowest at 4s. in 17, and the highest at 6s. 8d., the average being under 5s., which is a decidedly healthy state of things. The lode is a very fine one, varying in width from 6 to 10 ft., and sometimes reaching 18 ft. The floor lies on the south wall, and the caps support it on the north wall. It certainly seems to underlie a little too much for a copper lode, and its prevailing veinstone is fluor-spar, not a usual accompaniment of copper ore in large quantities. It must remain to be seen how their characteristics alter or influence the productiveness of the lode in depth. As to the management of the mine, it cannot be better than it is at present, and everything is being done that can be done. That Capt. Edwards enjoys the confidence of the mining world is evident, from his recent appointment to that mine and Ashburton United. The resident agent, Capt. Barrett, is a man of peculiar intelligence, and his plans afford a model which it would be well for other agents to imitate. Mr. Gold's great experience and high character are at once a guarantee that the duties of his office will be carried out in every manner most conducive to the interests of the shareholders.

No description of Wheal Emma would be complete without a reference to Mr. Robins. This gentleman struggled for some years against a combination of difficulties, prejudices, and opposition that would have crushed most men. The profit which he made from Wheal Emma, enormously exaggerated of course by rumour, was well earned and deserved. His own confidence in the mine never ceased; and although at the period of highest prices he might have sold out and realised no inconsiderable fortune, he continued to hold a large interest, and be liable to heavy calls—the best proof that he did not seek to put others in a position which he shrank from himself. The following are the particulars of sale:

1855.....	305 tons	£ 1,958 9 0
1857.....	745 tons	5,720 7 0
1858.....	790 tons	4,946 3 9
1859.....	586 tons	2,550 15 6
Total	2,426 tons	£15,175 15 3

The machinery on the mine, besides the new 50-ft. wheel in course of erection, consists of two wheels, of 30-ft. diameter and about 4-ft. breast, one of which is used for stamping and crushing, and the other for stamping and drawing. The Brook Mine pumping-wheel, for the use of which the Emma adventurers pay a rent of 20/- per month, is 46 ft. diameter, 3½ ft. breast. It works a 15-in. pole plunger-lift fixed at the 34, and three drawing-lifts below this; a 15-in., 12½-in., and 10-in. sinking-lift.

Meetings of Mining Companies.

NORTH DOWNS MINING COMPANY.

A special meeting of shareholders was held at the company's offices, Adam's-court, on Tuesday.

Mr. P. D. HADLOW in the chair.

Mr. DUNSFORD (the secretary) read the notice convening the meeting.

The CHAIRMAN stated that the present meeting had been convened for a special object, which as shareholders were already aware, was to consider the expediency of dividing the capital of the company, at present represented by 2000 shares, and to pass such resolutions in reference thereto as might be deemed expedient.

After some conversation, it was unanimously resolved that the capital of the company, now represented by 2000 parts or shares, be divided into 6000 parts or shares, and that every existing 2000th part or share be henceforth represented by three 6000th parts or shares, and that all necessary alterations for giving effect to this resolution be made in the cost-book, the share register, and other books of the company.

The usual compliment to the Chairman terminated the proceedings.

EAST WHEAL RUSSELL MINING COMPANY.

A general meeting of shareholders was held at the company's offices, Bishopsgate-street, Within, on Thursday.—Mr. CHARLES HANCOCK in the chair.

Mr. MURCHISON (the secretary) read the notice convening the meeting. The minutes of the last ordinary and special meeting were approved.

Estimated expenditure and receipts for next three months:—

Merchants' bills to end of September	£ 636 7 5
Dues to end of September	129 14 1
Committee and office expenses, &c.	64 12 0
Costs for Oct., Nov., and Dec.	1500 0 0 = £2390 13 6
Cash in hand and calls in arrear	£ 186 5 4
Ore sold, September	401 11 8
" October	348 0 0
Balance required	1394 16 6 = 2390 13 6

The above statement does not credit any ore for the three months, which is estimated by the managing agent at 90 to 90 tons per month.

The report of the agent was as follows:—

Nov. 16.—I beg to hand you my report for the meeting of to-morrow, showing the progress of the workings during the last three months, and the present improved prospects of the mine.—Hitchins' Engine-shaft: In the 100, which is advanced about 56 fms. east, the lode is 4 feet wide, containing capel, mundic, iron, quartz, gossan, and stones of copper ore; about 40 fathoms remain to be driven to communicate with Homersham's shaft, and this desirable object will be accomplished in about three months, should the ground continue as at present. In the 88 east a very important improvement has taken place, the lode in the last 4 fms. driving having increased in value from 20/- to 100/- per fm., and from its appearance in the present end, a continuance of this productiveness may confidently be expected. In the 88, west of Molland's cross-cut, the lode is 4 feet wide, and worth 1½ ton of ore per fm. The rise putting up at the date of the last meeting in back of the 88 has since been communicated with Northey's winze, sunk below the 66; for the first 2 fms. from the back the lode proved to be worth 5 tons and 2 tons of ore per fm., but from this point to within a short distance of the communication it became less ore, worth in places ½ ton and 1 ton of ore per fm.; it then again improved, and for the last 8 ft. yielded from 20/- to 30/- worth of ore per fathom. The 77 east, and east of Northey's winze, has been commenced, but as yet no lode has been taken down. A 77 has also been commenced, west of Northey's winze, where the south portion of the lode only has been taken down, proving worth ½ ton of ore per fathom. In the 66 east, which is about 50 fms. in advance of the winze, the lode is large and promising, being where cut through (12 feet behind the present end) 6 feet wide, composed of capel, an abundance of mundic, peach, quartz, and prian, and to-day some good stones of ore have been broken therefrom.—Homersham's Shaft: The alteration of this shaft, after some unavoidable hindrances, is now completed, and the line of rods and pitwork are in good working order, some catches and stays only being required to make the same perfectly secure. The 100, both east and west, will be commenced immediately; and as it is of great importance to communicate with the 100, east of Hitchins' shaft, and to get in under the ore ground passed through, and still holding good in the 88, these two drivings will be pushed on with all possible speed, and with ground as at present, the eastern driving will reach this productive ground in about four months from this time. In the 77 east, west of Northey's cross-cut, the lode is yielding good stones of ore, and is promising. The 77, east of Northey's winze, east of Hitchins' engine-shaft, will be driven as fast as possible, and instead of sinking winzes below the 66, it is intended, as soon as driving is sufficiently advanced, to put up rises, both in the back of the 88 and in the 66, this course being preferable to sinking winzes, which generally is a more expensive mode of laying open ground. Looking at the good length of ore ground in the 88, and the recent great improvement, I should observe that the mine has not at any time looked so well as at present; and from the appearance of the lode going down, there is every reason to hope that, as soon as the 100 gets in under this point, it will be found at least of equal value. I estimate the ore reserves between the 88 and the 66 at about 1600 tons, worth, say, 8/- per ton, and with the produce of the 88 east, provided it holds as good as at present, will enable up to sink to 80 tons monthly, or from 160 to 180 tons bi-monthly, at a cost of about 550/- per month.—J. RICHARDS.

The SECRETARY stated that Captain Richards had been invited to attend the meeting, but had been prevented in consequence of that being ticketing-day at Truro.

The CHAIRMAN remarked that there could not be a divided opinion as to the encouraging and satisfactory character of the report just read. Looking at the value of the lode in the 88, also in the other ends, which had so improved, he thought they might fairly calculate that the same satisfactory results would be realized in the deeper levels as had already been the case in the upper level.

As far as the ends themselves were concerned, they were, so to speak, unimportant, but for the discovery in the 88, which gave a character to them, and there was every reason to believe that similar results would accrue. The present prospects were certainly most cheering, and he could not help thinking that the present report was the most important that had ever been received.

Mr. CUMMINGS (the purser), in answer to a question from a shareholder, replied that at the present time they had something like 20 fms. to drive to reach the ore ground under the 88, m. level.

The SECRETARY, in answer to a question, stated that there would be sold that day 55 tons of ore, which, it was expected, would realize about 348/-, and it had been credited in the estimate for the next three months.

The CHAIRMAN said the accounts showed the simple result that, taking credit for all available assets, they had to provide 1394 16/—; that amount, of course, included the estimated expenses for the next three months' working, and also taking credit for the ore sold that day. How was that amount to be met? The ordinary course would be a call; but, on the other hand, it might be said that, inasmuch as they had now got into a good course of ore—from which Capt. Richards estimated between 80 and 90 tons per month could be raised—some portion of that might be appropriated towards the payment of the existing liabilities. Now, as far as he was himself concerned, and he, although a member of the committee, spoke only as an individual, he should recommend that a call be made sufficient to pay off the expenditure for the next three months, without calculating on any ore, though they ought, from the report, to raise 250 tons of good ore during that time, and then they would be able to realize their future returns without any deductions being made. By the adoption of the opposite course they would only be delaying the declaration of a dividend.

The report was approved, and the accounts passed and allowed.

The CHAIRMAN said the next subject for the meeting to consider was the financial position of the company. As he had before said, he would strongly advocate a call being made sufficient to discharge all costs for the next three months.

A call of 2s. per share was then made.

The CHAIRMAN said he did not wish to open the old question of transfer fees again,

but he might state that, in consequence of the increased amount of work occasioned by the large number of transfers—the fees for which, as agreed at the last meeting, were received by the company—the committee had passed a resolution that the secretary's salary be increased to £130/- per annum from Aug. 25, which included office rent and clerks. Seeing that the fees for transfers had since last meeting produced £27 2s., the proposed increased salary would not be any loss to the company.

The resolution passed on Aug. 26 by the committee for increasing the salary of the secretary was then unanimously confirmed.

A unanimous vote of thanks to the Chairman having been passed, who, in acknowledgement, said that that meeting was one of the most pleasant and satisfactory that had ever taken place in East Russell, the proceedings terminated.

LADY BERTHA MINING COMPANY.

A general meeting of shareholders was held at the company's offices, St. Helen's-place, on Thursday, Mr. W. S. Ouse in the chair.

Mr. LAVINGTON (the secretary) read the notice convening the meeting. The minutes of the last were read and approved. The accounts showed:—

Balance last audit	£ 94 2 10
Call received	9 0 0
Mundic sold	23 5 0
Copper	1157 9 7
Carriage	78 9 6 = £1362 6 11
Mine cost, July to Sept.	£ 957 11 0
Committee	7 17 6
Merchants' bills paid	40 11 1
Sundry bills	2 17 4 = 1008 16 11

Leaving balance, credit..... £353 10 0

The balance of liabilities over assets was 1947 1d.

The report of the manager was then read, as follows:—

Nov. 15.—In presenting you with my report of the above mine on the present occasion, I would beg to observe that Moyre's engine-shaft is sunk 9 fms. 3 ft. below the 41, reaching about 4 fms. 3 ft. more to sink before we shall commence the cross-cut for the next level; the ground here is much the same in character as for some time past, rather hard, and is being sunk as fast as its nature will admit of. In the 41, east of shaft, we have intersected the main cross-course, and have cut into it about 3 ft., which is composed of fluor-spar, friable quartz, and crystallized grey ore, letting down a quantity of water, which has drained the level above; we expect to have about 3 ft. further to drive to get through it, when we shall commence driving south to intersect the lode, which we anticipate, from the appearance of the upper levels, will be good; this end is extended about 17 fms. from the cross-cut. The 41, west of shaft, is much the same as it has been for some weeks past—hard for driving, with several veins, or droppers, containing mundic and spots of ore, traversing the ground, which lead us to hope that we shall shortly have an improvement in this place; this level is driven from the cross-cut about 16 fms. The 30 fms. level, east of cross-course, is extended about 11 fms., the lode in which is full 3½ ft. wide, containing capel, mundic, and ore, worth of the latter 4 tons per fm., of moderate quality; we are opening out some very good ore ground in this place. The 30 fms. level, east of Gray's winze, is extended about 4 fms., the ground in which is very favourable for driving; the lode is from 12 to 15 in. wide, composed principally of mundic, with spots of ore—a kindly lode, and likely, from its appearance, to further improve shortly. Gray's stopes in the back of the 30 fms. level, west of Gray's winze, are worth about 5 tons of ore per fm. Burns' stopes in the bottom of the 20, east of Gray's winze, are worth at present 1 ton per fm., but expect an increase of ore here shortly. Dunn's winze in the bottom of the 20 east is down 7 ft., where the lode is large, composed of quartz, capel, and spots of ore, having a very kindly appearance. Burns' cross-cut in the 20 has been extended north 5 fms., and intersected the lode, which is 1 ft. wide, composed of capel and spots of ore, the appearance of which is not sufficiently good to justify further driving; it is, consequently, suspended. Rodda's winze in the bottom of the 20 west is down 3 fms., at which point we have a very large lode, carrying a leader of ore on the south wall from 6 to 7 in. wide, worth for the length of the winze 1½ ton of ore per fm. In the tribute department I have nothing particular to notice. We have four pitches working, at an average tribute of 10s. 6d. in 17. Looking at the ore ground in the different parts of the mine, I consider we shall sample about 130 tons bi-monthly, and as soon as the ore-ground is intersected in the 41 east we shall have an increase in the returns; whilst the monthly cost is estimated at about 3500 fms. We have on the mine 250 tons of mundic, worth (say) 120/-, which we expect an offer for shortly. The number of people employed throughout the mine, both at surface and underground, is 82. In conclusion, allow me to state that all economy shall be observed consistent with the proper development of the mine.—F. C. HANFORD.

The report of Captain J. Metherell was also read, which stated that during the last quarter they had not laid open any ore ground or reserves, but had been forcing on those upon which they were now on the eve—the 41 east and the 41 west—which he thought would realize the same results as in the levels above.

The CHAIRMAN thought it might be necessary to state that Captain Harper had been appointed the manager, and Captain Metherell had accepted the office of underground or resident agent. The committee had been induced to adopt that course, thinking it essential that the mine ought to have the advantage of another agent, whose estimates would be accurate.

Mr. PETER WATSON, who had recently visited the mine, possessed no personal feeling towards Captain Metherell, but thought the appointment of such a manager as Captain Harper would materially enhance the interests of shareholders. With regard to the account-house that was proposed to be erected, from enquiry he had made he had no doubt that a suitable house could be built for something under 200/-.

The reports were approved and the accounts passed and allowed. The committee were re-elected.

Upon the proposition of Mr. T. FULLER, seconded by Mr. G. Moore, the appointment of Capt. Harper as manager, at a salary of four guineas per month, and of Capt. Metherell as underground agent, at his former salary of eight guineas per month, was unanimously confirmed. A vote of thanks to the Chairman terminated the proceedings.

BULLER AND BASSET UNITED MINES.

A meeting of shareholders was held at the company's offices, Austinfriars, on Tuesday, Mr. R. DUKE in the chair.

The agents' report was then read, as follows:—

We have completed the erection of the engine-house, boiler-house, stack, bob-stand, &c. The engine went to work on Oct. 27, and has been working well ever since; the water has been in fork at the 25 for some days, and we are busily engaged in casing and dividing the shaft, and we hope to get it completed to the 35 fm. plat by the end of the week. We have drawn out the lift of pumps from wheel-shaft, to be ready for the plunger-lift, which will be fixed in the cistern in the 25 plat as soon as the necessary preparations are made. No time is lost in working on the work, and also the fixing of the winding gear,

had, therefore, convened that meeting as early as possible, in order that shareholders might consider and determine upon the best course to be adopted.

Mr. SEWARD enquired what depth it was calculated the engine proposed to be erected would enable them to sink?

The CHAIRMAN replied at least 60 fathoms from adit. He had received several tenders, but the one which he would suggest should be accepted by the meeting was from the Perran Foundry. It was proposed to erect the engine in such a position that, in the event of the mine eventually proving large and profitable, it could be easily rendered available for the purpose of winding, &c. If the lode continued as good as it was at the present time they would be able to return quite 50 tons per month.

The accounts were then presented and allowed.

The CHAIRMAN said the next matter for the meeting to consider was that referring to the engine. He had minutely gone into every detail, and he estimated that the engine could be purchased and erected, and the whole of the pitwork put in the shaft for £2000. The mine since last meeting had more than paid costs, as the accounts already submitted showed, and everything up to the end of Oct. had been closely charged up. Every liability attaching to the undertaking could be liquidated, and a credit balance of £182. Already a considerable quantity of ore had been raised—a great deal more, indeed, than some people had said the mine contained, and they could see as fine a lode in the bottom of the shaft as in any lead mine in the county. He might also state that the position of the shaft had not been picked; but from the fact that there was a winze communicating the middle with the deep adit, it was recommended that below that winze the shaft should be commenced, and the shaft, which was on the course of the lode, was quite ready for pitwork. The lode had been proved in the adit for many fathoms, and although it had not, perhaps, been of the same value for the whole distance, it had been of a fair average value.

After some conversation, it was resolved that, as it was desirable a suitable engine should be erected forthwith, the tender received from the Perran Foundry should be accepted. A call of 4s. per share was made.

The committee of management were elected, consisting of Messrs. Brown, H. C. Crofts, B. Seward, and J. Weston.

The usual compliment to the Chairman terminated the proceedings.

CONNORRE MINING COMPANY.

A special general meeting of proprietors was held at the company's offices, Canon-street, on Tuesday, Dr. F. Waller in the chair.

The SECRETARY having read the notice convening the meeting,

The CHAIRMAN explained that the object of the present meeting was to confirm the resolution passed at the special general meeting, held on Oct. 11, for the purpose of altering the regulations and Articles of Association, so as to enable the management of the company to be removed to Ireland. He then called upon the company's solicitor to read the Articles as laid before the last general meeting, which, upon the motion of Mr. R. P. Allen, seconded by Mr. Throssell, were unanimously adopted.

A SHAREHOLDER enquired the number of shares that had been subscribed upon?

The CHAIRMAN replied that 40,000 shares had been subscribed upon, and they could have disposed of another 10,000 had it been desirable. But so far from increasing the company's capital, he thought that the amount subscribed would be amply sufficient for carrying out all the objects contemplated.

A vote of thanks to the Chairman having been unanimously accorded, the proceedings terminated.

Formal possession of the property will now be taken, and the works proceed with on behalf of the company.

THE KAPUNDA (SOUTH AUSTRALIA) MINING COMPANY.

An extraordinary general meeting of proprietors was held at the company's offices, Broad-street-buildings, on Wednesday—Mr. C. S. Baor in the chair.

Mr. J. D. KENNEDY (the secretary) read the notice convening the meeting. The minutes of the last meeting were read and approved.

The CHAIRMAN said the first business of the meeting was to consider and decide on the expediency of the business of that company being carried on under the condition of limited liability. The reasons which had induced that proposition being made were fully stated in previous meetings.

Mr. FENN, who represented a large number of shareholders, said it was the desire of those whom he represented that the company should be registered under the Joint-stock Companies Limited Liability Act.

Mr. DOLLMAN thought that, as the matter had been so fully explained and discussed, it was unnecessary at the present meeting again to discuss it. He might, however, state that on the last occasion he, at the request of Mr. Fenn, proposed that the directors should take into consideration the propriety of considering the advisability of taking advantage of the right allowed to shareholders of limiting the liability to the amount subscribed by each shareholder. That company had formerly been successfully carried on by a small body of shareholders; indeed, it might have been called an extended private partnership rather than a public company. But latterly a large number of new shareholders had come into the concern, who were very anxious to know the amount of their liability, and he had, consequently, suggested to a former meeting that such steps should be taken as would enable the shareholders to avail themselves of the privileges of limited liability. There were certain difficulties presented themselves, the chief being the question of credit. In former times the company had been obliged to raise considerable sums of money, by borrowing from bankers and other parties, in order to carry on their operations. Latterly that amount had been very considerably reduced, and they were told at the last meeting that it might be considered the company were now out of debt. And there was no doubt that the credit of the company could be preserved, although registered under the Limited Liability Act, either by the issue of some new shares, with something paid upon them, or by increasing the company's shares, leaving upon them something still to be called up; and the directors of the company, he understood, did not see any objection to limited liability being carried out.

The CHAIRMAN said that as soon as the suggestion had been made the directors had immediately considered how far the concern could be worked under that Act, and after mature consideration they had come to the conclusion that they might safely adopt that system, in deference to the wishes expressed by so large a number of shareholders. Having thus determined, they convened the present meeting. As it was necessary to preserve the credit of the company, and to protect the credit of the company by having a portion of each share remaining unpaid. That proposition had the concurrence of all the present directors, who thought it expedient under the present circumstances to adopt the system of limited liability.

Mr. ANDERTON thought it unnecessary, seeing that the company had worked well, and to the satisfaction of all connected with it. He could not see what commensurate advantage would be derived. Their credit was as good as could be desired, and by the issue of an additional number of shares the respective interests of the proprietors would be proportionally decreased.

The CHAIRMAN said there was another argument which might be brought forward in favour of the expediency of the proposed change, which was the value which it would give to the company's shares. At some time or another every holder might desire to sell his shares and realise his interest, and he had been informed that the committee of the Stock Exchange had lately passed a resolution that no mining company should be quoted on the Official List unless it be registered under the Limited Liability Act, or carried on under the Cost-book Principle. Therefore, from that benefit their company's shares were excluded, unless they availed themselves of the advantages afforded by limited liability.

In order to carry out the course proposed the present company must be dissolved, and wound-up under the Act. In the new company which it was proposed to form the undertaking would be divided into 78,000 shares—the same number as the present company—of £1. 5s. each, instead of £1., of which £1. was to be considered as paid, and 5s. per share to remain unpaid, as a security for preserving the company's credit. It was proposed to allot 60,000 of those new shares to the shareholders of the present company, who held that number. Of the shares of the present company 18,000 were unissued, and it was proposed in the new company to issue out of that number 8000, at £1. each, which was considered sufficient for a working capital. The remaining 10,000 shares would be held for a time, until it were ascertained whether the 10,000 shares that had some time since been sent out to the colony had been disposed of, as it was just possible that since the company's affairs had been in a more flourishing position those shares might have been taken up. Therefore, it was deemed desirable that a similar number should for a time remain unissued, to meet that possible contingency. If those shares had not been disposed of in the colony the directors proposed to call a general meeting, to take the sense of the proprietary as to the cancelling of those shares, which would reduce the number of shares to 68,000. He might state also that with regard to the charge of interest he did not suppose that item would occur again, as the over-draft at the Colonial Bank had been completely wiped off.

Mr. GWTAKINS (the company's solicitor), in answer to a question from Mr. Fenn, replied that the expenses of transferring their affairs to that of a limited liability company, if the ad valorem stamp could be saved, would not cost more than 200*s*. To facilitate the transfer, they had availed themselves of the benefit of Table B of the statute.

Mr. ROTH (a director) said that, under the present circumstances, there could be no possible objection to the adoption of limited liability.

Upon the proposition of Mr. FENN, seconded by Mr. DOLLMAN, it was unanimously resolved that it is expedient the business of the company should be carried on under the condition of limited liability.

The CHAIRMAN said to effect that object a new company must be formed, and it was, therefore, proposed that the new company should be called the Kapunda Mining Company (Limited), and that it be formed by the shareholders in the present company, who shall hold and be entitled to the same relative shares and interest in the new company, as they hold and are entitled to in the present company.

The resolution being put, was carried unanimously.

It was then proposed and resolved that such new company shall be constituted with limited liability, under Articles of Association to be produced at the meeting.

Mr. GWTAKINS then read the heads of the proposed Memorandum of Association, which were to the effect as above stated, that the company be a limited liability company, and that the shareholders agree to accept the same proportion of shares in the new company. The Articles of Association will include the provisions of Table B. The Articles proposed to enable a general meeting to cancel the reserve shares, or any part of them.

It was then unanimously resolved that the present directors be appointed liquidators, with such remuneration as they would have been entitled to as continuing directors, and that the liquidators sell and transfer the property and effects of the present company to the new company to be constituted, in consideration that such new company do indemnify the present company and the shareholders and officers of the same from all debts and liabilities of the present company.

The CHAIRMAN announced that it was intended to nominate Mr. Alexander, who had been a shareholder for a long time, one of the directors.

Other formal resolutions having been carried, a unanimous vote of thanks to the Chairman, directors, and secretary terminated the proceedings.

MINE ACCIDENT.—On Monday, as one of the labourers employed at Wheal Jane was about to come up from underground in the skin, the boys having the management of the horses acted contrary to previous directions, so that before the man could get in the skin the horses were driven on, and he was entangled between the skin and the wood-work of the shaft, thus preventing the progress of the horses. The driver made three unsuccessful attempts to overcome the obstacle before the poor man's perilous position was discovered. He was seriously injured about the head, arms, &c.

HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT AND PILLS—HOPE ON.—It is peculiarly gratifying to the discoverer of these inestimable remedies to receive unsolicited testimonials of curse effected by his medicaments, after every previous treatment had failed. The most tortured sufferers may take heart and hope on for a short time, till they have given Holloway's patent medicines a fair trial. The ointment, applied according to the directions affixed to each pot, will with ease and expedition cure all sores, wounds, sprains, erysipelas, rheumatism, gout, and cutaneous eruptions. Rubbed upon the chest it cures pectoral diseases. The pills are invaluable in cases of indigestion, sick headache, biliousness, liver complaints, and debility. They should be taken in all chronic ailments, because they purify the blood.

MINERAL WEALTH OF NEWFOUNDLAND.

Upon the offer of a partnership in an ordinary commercial enterprise, the first consideration of the capitalist is whether there is sufficient demand for the article to be produced, or for the services to be rendered, to ensure a fair return upon the price to be paid for the proportion of the gross profits; and if a similar calculation were made before investing in mine adventure, not only would the complaints of loss in mining be less frequent, but the character of mining as a commercial investment would be considerably elevated. Mining should be regarded as an undertaking dependent upon the supply and demand for the article produced, as much as any manufacturing business, from the moment the lodes in the mine are found; as, whatever may be the amount of speculation while operations are confined to exploration, it is obvious that when the lodes are laid open an estimate of the worth of a mine may be as readily made as that of any raw material—unless the ore be of such a produce as to leave a profit after paying every charge for bringing it to the place of sale, the result must be failure—the cost of the ore at the month of the mine, and the quantity that can be raised, being, in that case, altogether immaterial. Thus it is that French and Spanish mines, producing copper ore which in Cornwall would ensure the most glowing success, are found but too frequently in result to market would not materially affect the shareholders' profits, but these are exceptional cases; so that, unless in localities already proved to be extraordinarily profitable, cost of transport is of paramount importance.

The island of Newfoundland has one of the most encouraging mineral properties any-

where to be found. The climate is healthy, labour cheap, and the ore raised may be delivered at Swanage at such a price that, even with the standard far below the minimum of the past seven years, a fair price would not fail to be realised by adventurers mining in that country. In consideration of the immensity facilities for working mines in Newfoundland, the proprietors of some valuable sets in Conception Bay, and within a few miles of Brigand, which is the Southampton of the island, have been contracted with by the promoters of the St. John's UNITED COPPER AND LEAD MINING COMPANY (which has been constituted on the Limited Liability Principle, with a capital of £10,000, in shares of £1. each) for the sale of their entire interest in the mine for 20,000*s*. Of this 5000*s*. only is to be paid in cash, the vendors having such confidence in the mines proving remunerative, that they agree to accept shares for the remainder. We may here remark that far too much prejudice exists against paid-up shares being given to vendors in part payment of the purchase money for properties sold by them—the majority of capitalists and speculators confounding them with free shares, in the proper acceptance of the term—that is, with shares given to promoters and directors for their services, or the use of their names. It is this confusion which should be avoided, for wherever the vendor of property is content to make the greater part of his profit from the sale contingent upon the success of the undertaking, it is a fair proof of his confidence in the truthfulness of his assertions, for had he any doubt the contingency would be comparatively worthless. There is, moreover, the advantage in shares being accepted in part payment, that a larger proportion of the money subscribed can be applied to the working of the mine, instead of occurring, as it has occurred, that all, or nearly all, the money subscribed has been absorbed in paying the purchase money.

The ore from the mines proposed to be worked by the St. John's United Company

have been carefully analysed by our esteemed correspondent, Mr. J. H. Clement, F.G.S., who, after giving the qualitative and quantitative analyses (which will be found in the company's prospectus, in another column), reports that "the quality of the ores is such that nothing but a favourable opinion can be come at concerning them; and from the contents, as per analysis, it will be at once perceived that they are not what may be deemed picked specimens; furthermore, the quantity sent home to England for sale, which was quite rudely packed, has given an average of copper in the sales—for the highest, 25*s* per cent. copper and 18*s* silver per ton; and for the lowest, 14*s* per cent. copper and 6*s* silver to the ton. The small quantity of sulphur in these ores makes them very valuable to the smelter, and the quantity of silver they contain is very important." As to the property of the company, it comprises, besides the mines, 1200 acres of freehold; and the mines are held for a term of 99 years at a royalty of 1*s*-20*s* of the net profit.

FOREIGN MINES.

ALTEN AND QUENANGEN MINING COMPANY.—October 7 to 21:

RAIPAS: A clayey joint, dipping to the north-west, has rather disorderly the lode in the sink below the 15. We have now cut through it, and met a continuation of the vein on that side; the ore part is not so wide as above, but we hope it will speedily open out again. The ground in the shallow level continues of the same promising description, and is traversed by several small strings and spots of purple ore, but not yet in sufficient quantities to increase the returns. The 30 is again drained, and we have this week put two men to open the vein of purple ore discovered last spring.—**Old Mine:** The prospects throughout the south part of No. 1 working continue favourable; where the lode varies from 6 to 11 ft. in width, yielding from 3 to 3*s* tons of ore per fathom. The size of the lode still increases in No. 1 winze, being now upwards of 4 ft. wide, composed of quartz and calc-spar, with copper ore intermixed. In Bergmeister's shaft the lode yields fully 3 tons of ore per fathom—a very congenial calc-spar matrix, which is easy to excavate, and good progress is being made in driving towards No. 1 workings. The lode continues quite as large (5 ft.) in the shallow level, but is rather poor of ore. The ground in the new deep adit is of rather a hard nature; but it is much subject to joints and cross-facings, which proves of great advantage in driving.—**United Mines:** Two pitches are being wrought on Woodhill's lode above and below the 25, where the lode varies from 1 to 2 ft. in width, with bunches of gossypian and yellow ore intermixed. At Michell's we have been clearing out a quantity of old slate standing on a piece of ground on the south lode, which is now finished, and the tributaries have now begun in the vein, which is 2*s* ft. wide, and at present is worth fully 1*s* ton per fm., with promising indications. The vein of ore at Thomas's is from 6 to 10 ft. wide, composed of quartz and calc-spar, with copper ore intermixed. The lode continues quite as large (5 ft.) in the shallow level, but is rather poor of ore. The ground in the new deep adit is of rather a hard nature; but it is much subject to joints and cross-facings, which proves of great advantage in driving.—**United Mines:** Two pitches are being wrought on Woodhill's lode above and below the 25, where the lode varies from 1 to 2 ft. in width, with bunches of gossypian and yellow ore intermixed. At Michell's we have been clearing out a quantity of old slate standing on a piece of ground on the south lode, which is now finished, and the tributaries have now begun in the vein, which is 2*s* ft. wide, and at present is worth fully 1*s* ton per fm., with promising indications. The vein of ore at Thomas's is from 6 to 10 ft. wide, composed of quartz and calc-spar, with copper ore intermixed. 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as our limited number of hands will permit, and we have about 12 tons of blende cleaned, to which we are daily adding.

CENTRAL MINERA.—J. N. Dunn, Nov. 17: We have completed the cutting of the lode in the 70 yard level in Edgworth's shaft, and have commenced driving west on a most splendid-looking lode; the lode is from 7 to 8 feet wide, producing good rocks of ore; we shall push on this level with all speed to reach the course of ore gone down in the level above. The stops west of Edgworth's shaft are just the same as when last reported on; the cross-cut south from this level is producing about 1 ton per fm. The stops east of Edgworth's shaft are worth about 3 tons per fm. We have commenced to drive a cross-cut from the 55 end east to the north lode, we expect to cut the lode in a few days, when we anticipate the cutting of a good course of lead ore. The tributaries stopping in the back of the 40 yard level are doing well. The cross-cut driving north from Laurie's shaft is looking just the same as when last reported on. Our washing and surface operations progress very satisfactorily.

COLLACOMBE.—Samuel Mitchell, Nov. 15: During the last week there has been no alteration in this mine to notice. We hope to have the water in fork, so as to resume the driving of the 96 west, by the latter part of this week.

CUMBERLAND BLACK LEAD.—J. Dixon, Nov. 16: We are rising from the end of Robson's level to meet Hastings's pipe, and are up 15 yards, which I consider good work, and shall soon come into the range of waddy ground, when we may look for a sop of wad. We are driving forward the forefield of Robson's level in the Lake vein, with the intention of intersecting all the cross veins. In the old men's stage we are cross-cutting to the right of Robert's west vein, in very waddy ground, and where I had such sanguine hopes (mentioned in my last report) that we were near to a sop of wad, which appears continuous as promising as ever, and I expect soon to report a valuable discovery here. A rise is being put up in the back of Farny's stage on a pipe of wad, which I hope will soon open into a large quantity, and of a good quality. The lead ore vein is sunk on above 5 fathoms, and in 2 fathoms more sinking we shall cross-cut it, when we hope to find a rich mine.

CWM EBFFIN.—Nov. 15: The lode in the 69, going east of the drawing-shaft, is 4 ft. wide, composed of clay-slate, veins of quartz, and spots of lead ore, but not to value. The 57, going east of the drawing-shaft, has been suspended for the present, and the men gone to sink below the 45, in order to ventilate the 47. The stops over the back of the 57, 50 fms. west of the drawing-shaft, have become exhausted; ground taken away to the bottom of the 45; those men will commence a new stop in the back of the 67, east of the former one. The stops over the back of the 57, about 40 fms. east of the drawing-shaft, continue to yield about 12 cwt. of lead ore per fm. The lode in the 45, going east of the cross-cut, is 4 feet wide, very through, and looking promising; the slopes over the back of this level, about 50 fms. west of the cross-cut, yield on an average 10 cwt., to 1 ton of lead ore per fm. The winze sinking below the 32, on the south part of the lode, has been communicated with the stops over the back of the 45; the lode yielded on an average for the 6 fms. sunk at the rate of 1 ton of lead ore per fm. The lode in the 32, going east of the cross-cut, is 5 feet wide, composed of clay-slate, quartz, blende, and lead, yielding of the latter 1/2 ton per fm. In consequence of the deadness of the air, we are obliged to suspend the driving of this level for a time, and have put the men to sink, and calculate it will take us about three months to effect a communication; the lode in the slopes over the back of this level, about 55 fms. east of the cross-cut, is 4 feet wide, yielding from 12 to 18 cwt. of lead ore per fathom; the slopes in the back of the same, 45 fms. east of the cross-cut, yield on an average 1 ton of lead ore per fathom. The 20, going east of the cross-cut, is still in unproductive ground, and agreeably with the old stops below, we may expect it to remain so for another 8 or 10 fms. driving. The tribute pitch over the back of the 20, on the north lode, has slightly improved, yielding at this time about 12 cwt. of lead ore per fm. The pitch over the back of the same level, 30 fms. east of the engine-shaft, yields about the same quantity. The weather is again moderate, and we are making every effort to redress our lost time.

CYSTANOG.—A. Waters, Nov. 17: In reporting upon this mine, I would remark first that, having forked the water to the bottom, and examined the character of the rock, together with the lode from the engine-shaft, northward, I have come to the conclusion that operations carried on in that direction would be certain to result in failure, the flat ground, in my opinion, being a shale formation, in which lead ore is very rarely found. Acting upon this conviction, we have decided upon confining our workings to the south ground, where the rock is of a lead-bearing character, and the lode, as far as we have opened upon it, of considerable promise. In the 10 fm. level, south of engine-shaft, we are now up to the point where the lode made its appearance in the adit above; we have drawn some ore from this end, and the stuff we are now breaking from is saving work. In the adit we are stopping the back, and have a lode from 1 ft. 8 in. to 2 ft. wide, yielding 12 cwt. of lead ore per fm.; there is a good lode gone down in the bottom of this level under the stops, at which point we intend sinking a winze as soon as the 10 end is forth; this accomplished, we shall be in a position to raise ore to advantage. In the adit level, south of said stops, the lode is 3 1/2 ft. wide, composed of barytes, elvan, and stones of ore, at present of little value; the end is very wet, and looks well for another bunch. Our engine works well, and the drawing-machine answers admirably. We are making slides, and are preparing to dress ore. The tramroad is laid down from the adit end to the floors. I calculate we have about 10 tons of ore broken from the adit level.

DALE.—B. Ninnes, Nov. 17: The water is again out of the bottom level, so as the men can work, and are breaking lead as usual, but the water is still very quick; notwithstanding, we have already done great good in opening the adit level through the Lam vein, and, I hope we shall soon be able to do a great deal more.

DEVON BURRA BURRA.—J. Lord, Nov. 16: Our lead lode is looking well; it is improving as we sink and drive on it, and from its appearance we doubt not but that we shall have a lasting and good lode for lead. Our prospects at this time are very cheering. The lode, as far as proved, is worth 60/- per fm.

DEVON CLOMEO.—W. Clemo, Nov. 17: We are making good progress in sinking the brake engine-shaft, and the north and south lode is looking well; it is 2 ft. wide, composed of quartz, flookan, and lead, worth 20 cwt. of the latter per fm., and driving from present indications, there appears to be every chance of its continuing to hold good. The shaftmen have engaged to work extra time, so as to get down as fast as possible by the next setting day, when, if sufficiently deep, we purpose to commence levels north and south on the lead lode.

DEVON ELIZABETH.—W. Goyen, Nov. 15: Our sinking operations have been very much retarded since Wednesday last. Three men have been on the sick list, and two others have left the mine with my consent. I find it very difficult to get steady and able men in this neighbourhood, therefore I would recommend you to advertise in one of the Cornish papers for three or four good stumper, for we have been paying from the commencement good wages to those who are not qualified for such places. The ground at the shaft is still of the same favourable character.

DEVON WHEAL BULLER.—F. Bennett, jun., Nov. 16: The following is the setting-list for Saturday last:—No. 3 Lode: The 56 east, by two men and two boys, at 6/- per fm.; lode 1 ft. wide, yielding a little ore, but not enough to value.—No. 2 Lode: The 56 west, by two men and two boys, at 4 ft. 5 in. per fm.; lode 14 inches wide, saving work.—Old Lode: The 56, west of engine-shaft, by two men and two boys, at 4 ft. per fm.; lode 16 in. wide, yielding good stones of ore, and looking promising. The 56 east in back of the 32, west of cross-course, by two men, at 2 ft. 17s. 6d. per fm.; lode 1 ft. wide, and poor. The rise in back of the 32 east by two men, at 4 ft. per fm.; lode 1 ft. wide, yielding a little ore. The 32 east by one man and one boy, at 2 ft. 17s. 6d. per fm.; lode 16 in. wide, composed of spar, peach, and mundic, and spots of copper ore. The 20 east by one man and one boy, at 3 ft. per fm.; lode 10 in. wide, yielding about 1/2 ton of ore per fm. The 10, west of Dawe's shaft, by two men, at 3 ft. 5s. per fm.; lode 29 in. wide, spotted with ore throughout. The stops in the back of the 44 by two men and one boy, at 1 ft. per fm.; lode yielding from 3/4 to 1 ton of ore per fm. The stops in the back of the 32 east by four men, at 1 ft. 15s. per fm.; lode present yielding saving work. The tribute pitches are looking well, and the men will earn good wages at their tributes.

DEVONSHIRE SILVER-LEAD.—J. Phillips, Nov. 17: Since our last general meeting we have continued to drive south on our western lode. We have not had any material change before yesterday, when the lode became more ore, and has improved to-day. The ore is of a stronger character than before, and I hope shortly to be able to report a good lode.

DUKE.—C. Cook, Nov. 15: We have driven 5 ft. on the course of the lode in the 50; it is above 5 feet wide, composed of capel, quartz, mundic, and copper; the water is flowing very strong, and the lode carrying a regular foot or south wall. I am not satisfied that we have the north wall, and have put the men to open north to find it. The 20, west of Gill's shaft, is looking well for a course of ore. Bone's stope has also made a great change from tin to copper. Opie's stope are producing good stamping work for tin. Ash's stope is not looking so well. We are preparing to burn the tin, which I calculate will yield about 300/- worth.

DUNDALK.—Captain Bailey: We have had an improvement in the 23; the lode is 2 1/2 feet wide. In the 15 south the lode is 4 ft. wide, yielding good stones of ore. The lode in the bottom of McPartlin's shaft is upwards of 4 ft. wide, with a good branch off the bottom; 10 tons of ore will be sampled on Saturday next.

EAST ALFRED CONSOLS.—H. Skeiwes, Nov. 16: Painter's engine-shaft is now down 7 fms. under the 50; this level is driving west on the north lode, which is 2 feet wide, principally composed of spar, with a little blonde, and kindly in appearance. The same level, driving west of the engine-shaft, on the south lode, is 1 ft. wide, composed of spar, with a little mundic, blonde, and copper, with a kindly appearance. The lode in the Glebe adit level, driving east of the cross-cut, is from 5 to 6 ft. wide, composed of spar, capstan and rope, timber, and iron, and also the erection of material-house, and smiths and carpenters' shops. Nothing has yet gone on the great north lode, from circumstances which you are already aware of.—our being obliged to give the tenants a sufficient notice; but if dry weather sets in, we can do that while the water is forcing in the mine, and be a guide for our future development.

GWYDDYR PARK CONSOLS.—H. Rawson, Nov. 17: We have not taken down the lode either in the stops or middle level for the week, but we do not anticipate much alteration in them. The dressing progresses. The men clearing the shallow adit level have not got to whole ground yet.

HARWOOD.—J. Race, Nov. 11: The stop has been a little better for ore this week; it is worth 1/2 ton per fm. at present; it will all be taken out in two or three days up to the end, which is worth 1 ton per fm. No other alteration to note this week in the mine. We have from 2 to 3 tons of ore dressed and on the floors. If the weather be favourable, we shall soon have another parcel ready for market.

HAWKMOOR.—J. T. Phillips, Jas. Richards, Nov. 15: In the 30 east the lode is improved, producing 1/2 ton of ore per fm. On the 40 east the lode does not look quite so well; we are not quite through it in the present end, and will forward more particulars next week. In the 50 east the lode is 2 ft. wide, producing stones of copper ore. At the engine-shaft the lode is rather small and unproductive. At West Hawkmoor adit the lode is small, producing stones of copper ore.

J. Richards.—Nov. 16: The lode in the 40 end has been cut into east of the slide, and is worth 3 tons of ore per fm. The other parts are the same as yesterday's report.

J. T. Phillips.—Nov. 17: We have the pleasure to inform you of a further improvement since yesterday in the 40 east; the lode is being over 3 ft. big, and producing 6 tons of good quality ore to the fathom. No. 1 stope, is also looking very well, worth full 3 tons of ore to the fathom.

EAST ROSEWARNE.—J. James, Nov. 12: At the engine-shaft the lode is disordered and unproductive; we hope to make good progress in sinking when we have fixed the new lift, which we intend doing as soon as possible. In the 43 west the lode is 1 ft. 3 in. wide, producing about 1 ton of ore per fm. In the 43 rise, against Hallett's shaft, the lode is 9 in. wide, producing good stones of ore. In the 33 west the lode is 1 ft. 4 in. wide, producing 1/2 ton of ore per fm. The stops in the back of ditto are producing 3/4 ton of ore per fm. In the 22, east of Hallett's, the lode is 6 in. wide, producing 3/2 ton of good ore per fm. We have no other change to note.

EAST TREFUSIS.—John Pope, Nov. 17: We have commenced to sink the engine-shaft below the 46, where the lode is 18 in. wide, composed chiefly of quartz. There is nothing new in the 34 cross-course north since my last. In the 22, east of the engine-shaft, the lode is 20 in. wide, yielding occasional stones of ore, with a promising appearance. In the 22, west of the engine-shaft and west of the cross-course, the lode is 2 ft. wide, containing quartz, gossan, and spots of copper ore, looking promising. We are driving the 22 north and south on the cross-course, but no lode or branch has been met with as yet. In the adit level, east of the engine-shaft, the lode is 20 inches wide, and is composed chiefly of gossan.

EAST WHEAL FALMOUTH.—Wm. Hancock, Nov. 15: Since my report for last week our best stope, No. 1, is very much fallen off in quality, producing 9 cwt. of lead per fm. No. 2 and 3 stope are just as last reported. No change to notice in the ends since my last. The engine and pitwork are in good order.

EAST WHEAL TOLGUS.—Nov. 12: Redruth Consols Lode: John's shaftmen are getting on, and have nearly completed the shaft to the bottom of the 46. The lode in the 46, east of John's shaft, is 10 in. wide—unproductive. In the 34, east of John's shaft, the lode is 10 in. wide—unproductive. The lode in the 22, east of John's shaft, is 15 in. wide, producing a little saving work for tin, but not rich. The lode in the 12, east of John's shaft, is 1 ft. wide, consisting chiefly of gossan. The stops in the bottom of the 22, east of the engine-shaft, and east of Stephens's winze, is yielding 1 ton of copper ore per fathom, and some saving work for tin. The stops in the bottom of the 22, east of John's shaft, is yielding 2 tons of copper ore per fathom, and is worth 10/- a fathom for

the stops in the back of the 22, east of John's shaft, is yielding 1 ton of copper ore per fathom and some saving work for tin. The stops in the bottom of the 12, east of John's shaft, is yielding 1 ton of copper ore per fathom, and saving work for tin.

EAST WHEAL ROBERT.—E. Collom, Nov. 14: There is not much alteration in the cross-cut since the 10th, but as lately as Friday the men brought me some stones of ore they had broken in the end that day, and on Saturday I broke some stones of ore from the end myself; they were not rich, to be sure, but they serve to show that the lode is not without ore here. The ground in the end at present consists of capel, interspersed with other matter. The distance driven last month was 3 fms. 2 ft., and I have set the end again at 8 ft. 10 in. for one fathom.

EAST WHEAL RUSSELL.—J. Goldsworth, Nov. 11: The lode in the 88 east will produce 8 tons of ore per fm., or worth 120/- per fm. No change in any other part of the mine since last reported.

FOWEY CONSOLS EAST.—J. Seymour, Nov. 17: I have this day been over and inspected the lodes laid open in the shote pits, and also went into the adit that was driven by the former party, intending to intersect a large lode seen at the surface, but to all appearances they stopped all operations before the lode was reached in this level; a small shaft has been put down on it 6 fathoms deep; the lode here produces some good saving work for copper and fine gossan, quartz, pencil, prian, &c., is full 5 feet wide, bearing north of east 5° magnetically, which makes it a cauter to the other lodes north of this place; it crosses one not far off from the place the shaft is put down; this adit is not composed of tin; it is a great deal of water flowing from the ground. The men have opened on the Fowey Consols Mine from the Fowey Consols East, and is about 260 fms. west of our engine-shaft. There is a small lode intersected 12 fms. behind the present end of the level, about 1 foot wide, a very kindly lode, and in a good stratum of killas; there is also a small elvan course crossing this level running parallel with the lodes; I believe the end is not far off from the large lode, as there is a great deal of water flowing from the ground. The men have opened on the Fowey Consols east in two or three places; this lode shows a large quantity of fine gossan, and no doubt will produce nickel, cobalt, &c., in this set as well as in Fowey Consols. We have opened on two east and west lodes north of the shaft; one a fine-looking gossan copper lode, 3 feet wide, and is within 30 fms. of the shaft; the other has the appearance of a tin lode; this is some gossan north of the former. Two lodes are found near the shaft, one in the Vale pit, underlaying south, the other south of the shaft, underlaying north; these two will meet about the 40, and west they either cross each other, or form one lode, both producing ore in the adit level; the shaft is sunk 30 fms. below the adit level. About 40 fathoms west of the shaft we have discovered a sparry cross-course 9 feet wide; and about 120 fathoms west of this the Fowey Consols counter crosses this set; all these lodes run into the Pelym Wood Mine. There are many other lodes in this set, of which I will give you an account in my next.

GARREG.—W. Sandoe, Nov. 16: The lode in the 30, west of engine-shaft, is about 2 ft. wide, composed of carbonate of lime and clay, with occasionally some exfoliated stones of lead ore, and I have no doubt that this end will soon improve. The stop in the bottom of this level looks pretty well, and will yield 9 cwt. of lead per fm. The stop in bottom of the adit, on the old lode, is yielding a little ore, and the lode kindly. The dressing and other operations in the mine are going on satisfactorily.

GAWTON.—J. Gill, Nov. 12: We expect to hole the winze daily. There is no change in the stops or pitches during the past week.

GREAT CARADON.—F. C. Harper, Nov. 16: The sinking of the engine-shaft below surface is progressing favourably. We have this month sunk 2 1/2 fms., making the total depth 23 1/2 fms. The men are just now passing through a small vein or branch about 6 in. wide, carrying a quantity of mundic, flint-spar, and peach; sinking for 16/- per fm.

GREAT CARADON AND SLADE.—S. Gregory, Nov. 12: Blisde's engine-shaft has been sunk 12 fms. under the 20; cut ground for bearers-holes, cistern-plates, fixed 50 fms. of pumps, stayed the same, put in footway, cased and divided the shaft from the adit to the 30, and cut a pit also to this level, and put in 39 fms. of wood main-shaft, cut ground to hang tackle, &c., and have commenced sinking the engine-shaft again with all speed. In the 20, these have been driven east and west on the south lode 26 fms., this lode has been much disordered at this level; it is composed of mundic, prian, peach, mixed with killas, and recently some good stones of ore, but not to value. A cross-cut has been driven in this level, to cut the north lode, 9 fms. An end has been driven west on the north lode 8 fathoms; this lode is chiefly composed of capel, mundic, peach, and occasionally some good stones of ore, but not to value. The adit end has been driven west on the south lode 5 fathoms, in a very promising lode, composed of spar, mundic, prian, peach, with a little ore, but not to value. We have also sunk a trial shaft from surface 6 fathoms on the course of a lode, and it is in my opinion further north than the one we have in the 20; this lode is composed of gossan, mundic, prian, and peach—a very kindly looking lode, but we cannot set any to value on it at this season of the year, as we cannot keep the water down. As to the further working of the mine, I would advise Blisde's engine-shaft to be sunk with all speed, by nine men. Also suspend the driving of the 20 ends, and put the men to drive a cross-cut south to cut the south lode in the 30; and not only cut the south lode we have in the 20, but to drive on the cross-cut south to cut the other lodes we have south of the south lode in the 20, and lay open two lodes in the cross-cut, and reach the north lode. Blisde's engine-shaft in the course of three or four months time. You will not increase your cost by doing this more than about 11, or 21, per month, by hauling the stuff with the horse-whim. Certainly believe we shall have a good improvement in this level, and in a short time have three lodes opened. The north lode will be seen 20 fms. under the 20, the south lode 10 fms. under the 20, and the southermost lode has not been seen in either of these levels. My opinion is we shall gain great advantage by carrying out the above operations, and cut something good at these points.

GREAT CRINNIS.—J. Webb, Nov. 17: I was at this mine yesterday, and found the characters generally going on well. The lode in the new shaft looks off promising, rather improving in quality, and producing more than 3 tons per fm. I am glad to see more spar coming in the lode, as I noticed last week. The lode in the winze is large and grey, just as reported before, worth about 2 tons per fm. There is a little more appearance of lode in the 80 end, but not much ore as yet. We shall sample about 50 tons of copper ore. We have sold a parcel of mundic at 20s. per ton. The tributaries working black jack refused their pitch last setting; we have now put two men there to stop it. I propose getting a cargo of 70 or 80 tons, and then offer it for sale. The late floods have increased the water in the mine, but the engine and pitwork are in good order.

GREAT RETALLACK.—Wm. H. Reynolds, Nov. 12: The 30 east is yielding good stones of lead, and looking very kindly. Other parts are just as last reported.

GREAT SOUTH TOLGUS.—John Daw, Nov. 16: Friday last was our setting-day

duces me to think the copper lode that was seen east of this point is not far from the south end in the adit. I took a walk down again after you left, and as far as my observation goes the copper lode is not far off the adit end.

REDMOOR.—T. Taylor, Nov. 15: We are still driving the 100 west, on the south lode; no alteration in the character of the ground. The lode in the 80 west, on Kelly Bay, is without alteration; the ground good for driving. We have fixed the ladders to the 70, in Johnson's shaft, and hope to examine the levels this week.

RIBDEN.—R. Nines, Nov. 17: The enlargement of Gilbert's shaft is now completed to the 100 ft. At Ingleby's, we have just finished cutting ground for the angle-bois, and are now about cutting ground in the 50 for plunger-lift, cistern, &c. The building of the boiler-house is getting on very well, and I hope to have the boiler in its place by the end of the week.

RHEDDOL.—Captain Ridge, Nov. 12: Rhurruugus Engine-shaft: The 12 fm. level driving is progressing satisfactorily, but there is not any alteration in the lode. In the deep adit level the lode is from 2 to 3 ft. wide, of strings of blende and lead. In Xantius deep cross-cut we have cut another branch of the lode, composed of spar and carbonate of lime; we have not yet reached the south wall of the lode. At the point now driving the lode has every appearance of being large, as in the level above. Fox-path cross-cut continues letting out water, and the ground is rather favourable for driving. The whole of the stopes average 3 tons of blende per fathom. We shipped on the 10th inst. 109 tons of blende.

RIVER TAMAR.—J. Cock, Nov. 15: We have resumed driving the adit cross-cut south from the north lode. There is no other change in the mine to notice.

ROSEWELL HILL AND RANSOM UNITED.—P. Rosch, Nov. 9: The lode at the engine-shaft continues of the same character as last, quality, worth 25*s*. per fm. The 130, east of engine-shaft, which we have lately commenced driving, is much improved, as are also many of the ends throughout the mine. We have cut the lode east of the cross-course in the 100 fathom level; it is 3 ft. wide, saving work. The 50 and 40, east of Ransom, are both producing good work. The winze below the 60 and 70, when holed, which we hope will be in a few days, will open more lasting tribute ground. We have lately been busily engaged in putting up sheds over the dressing-floors, which has been rather detrimental to the dressing operations. After the sheds are completed we hope to carry on the dressing with greater vigour, and thereby increase the returns. Large quantities of stamped ore are on the floors in readiness for working, as soon as conveniences can be made.

P. Rosch, Nov. 16: The lode in the engine-shaft is not so good as last week. The 130 end east is worth 8*s*. per fm. The 125 and the 115 are much the same. The 110 is improved. In the 100, east of the Tivian, the lode is 2 feet wide, saving work; as is also the work at the Ransom shaft; the ends at the Ransom are the same as last reported. The works throughout the mine are going on favourably; the quantity of tin-stuff increasing every month, and also improving in quality. We shall shortly lay open more tin-ground by the hoing of the Ransom shaft to the 100, which we expect to do in the course of another month.

SORTIMENT CONSOLS.—J. Richards, Sept. 17: Hitchin's engine-shaft continues to be sunk below the 90. The ground is easy for progress. At Hitchin's engine-shaft, in the 98 east, the lode is from 2 to 3 feet wide, containing mundic, quartz, capels, and occasionally good stones of ore. In the 93 west the lode is 2 feet wide, composed of capels, mundic, and a little ore. In the 88 west the lode is 3 feet wide, composed of mundic, capels, and stones of ore. In the 62 east the part of the lode being carried is 1 ft. wide, and worth 1 ton of ore per fm. In the 62 west, and west of the cross-course, the lode is not yet met with. In the 50 west, and west of the ventilating shaft, the lode is 2*1/2* ft. wide, containing soft quartz, prian, and mundic. In the 40, east of John's cross-cut, on No. 1 south lode, the lode is unproductive. This drivage is suspended for the present, and the men removed to rise in the back thereof, where the lode is 2 feet wide, and yields good stones of ore. In the 40, east of John's cross-cut, on No. 2 south lode, the lode is small at present, 6 inches wide, composed of quartz, mundic, and a little ore. In the 40, west of John's cross-cut, on No. 2 south lode, the lode is 3 feet wide, containing capels, quartz, mundic, and ore, worth about 1 ton per fm.

SOUTH CARN BREA.—T. Glynville, Nov. 16: Tutwork Setting: The flat-rod shaft, to sink under the 88, by nine men, at 2*1/2* per fm.; the 88, to drive east of the flat-rod shaft, by four men, at 1*1/2* per fm.; the 88, to drive west of the flat-rod shaft, by four men, at 7*s*. per fm.; the winze to sink under the 68, by four men, at 8*s*. 10*s*. per fm.; the 68, to drive east of the flat-rod shaft, by four men, at 7*s*. per fm.; the 68 cross-cut, to drive west of the flat-rod shaft, by two men, at 1*1/2* per fm. The deep adit level, to drive west of the cross-cut, by two men, at 1*1/2* per fm. The mine throughout is looking much the same as for some time past; the ends and shafts are producing good work for tin. Our sale of tin yesterday realised 102*s*. 16*s*. 8*d*.

SOUTH CARADON.—W. C. Cook, Nov. 12: Since my report of the 5th we have driven through an evan-course in the 47 cross-cut, about 3 ft. wide, with a beautiful description, with a stream of water issuing therefrom; the end is again in the granite, and is still more favourable for progress than when I wrote you last, and is more congenial for copper ore than when we commenced driving. In the 47 west the lode is of the same character as when last reported; I have had some of the north side of the level taken down, where some branches had taken off, in order to be satisfied as to the leading part of the lode; the branches are small, composed chiefly of mundic; the ground is very hard.

SOUTH CHERNERY.—E. Chegwin, Nov. 16: In the sump-winze, sinking below the 105, the lode is 2*1/2* ft. wide, producing 1*1/2* ton of copper ore per fathom, of good quality, worth 12*s*. per fathom; this winze is sunk 6 fathoms below the 105; we have a piece of good ground in this level, about 25 fms. long, with a lode from 1*1/2* to 2 ft. wide, and worth about 8*s*. per fathom for the whole length. As the lode in the winze is better for ore than any other part westward, I would recommend sinking it 12 fms. below the 105; this done, it is my opinion that the flat-rod shaft 12 fms. deeper, and drive east and west with all dispatch, so as to arrive under the ground now seen in the 105 winze. In the 105, west of flat-rod shaft, the lode is 2*1/2* ft. wide, producing good stones of copper ore. In the 94, west of flat-rod shaft, the lode is 2 ft. wide, producing stones of copper ore. At present I should not recommend anything further being done in this part of the mine.—South Mine: In crossing-cut from the 32, south of south shaft, about 7 fms. from shaft, we have a lode about 9 in. wide, producing mundic and spots of copper ore, and have driven east on its course about 8 feet. In crossing-cut will further south of this shaft, about 14 fms., we have cut a tin lode, and have driven west on its course about 4 fms.; lode 1*1/2* ft. wide, and kindly. In this level, driving east of cross-cut, the lode is 2 feet wide, producing good stones of tin, and likely to be a productive lode from its appearance at this shallow depth. We have not seen enough of it yet to state its value. We have driven this level east about 6 fms., the last 2 fms. showing this improved state. In the 52 cross-cut, going further south, the ground is favourable for driving; we have about 14 fms. further to drive to the north lode. We have seen enough of different lodes in this level to warrant sinking the shaft, which I would recommend being done with all speed; and also by crossing-cutting in a deeper level no doubt you will have a profitable mine.

SOUTH DOLCOATH AND CARMARTHEN CONSOLS.—Wm. Roberts, Nov. 15: There is no alteration in the 70 and 50 cross-cuts driving north. In the adit the lode is still going on with the cross-course.

SOUTH WHEAL TOLGUS.—Nov. 12: Youren's Lode: The lode in Michell's engine-shaft, sinking below the 120, is 18 in. wide, consisting of spar and spar. The lode in the 120 west is 20 in. wide, consisting of spar, peach, and mundic, and producing occasional stones of ore. In the 120 east the lode is 8 in. wide—unproductive. The stops in the back of the 110 west is yielding 2*1/2* tons of ore per fathom. In the 110 west the lode is 10 in. wide, yielding 1*1/2* ton of ore per fathom. The lode in the 100, driving east of John's winze, is 10 in. wide, producing good stones of ore. In the 90 west the lode is 15 in. wide, yielding 1*1/2* tons of ore per fathom. The stops in the back of the 90 west is yielding 2*1/2* tons of ore per fathom. In the winze sinking in the bottom of the 78 west the lode is 15 in. wide, yielding 2 tons of ore per fathom.—South Lode: The lode in the 110 east has improved since last reported, now 3 ft. wide, yielding 3 tons of ore per fathom. The lode in the 110 west is 2 feet wide, producing occasional stones of ore, and has a promising appearance. The lode in the 78 east is 15 in. wide—unproductive. We have not intersected any lode nor branch in the 78 cross-cut south, nor in the 110 cross-cut, north from Michell's, since last reported.

ST. DAY UNITED.—F. Pryor, Nov. 12: In the 144, east of Trussell's engine-shaft, the lode is 3 feet wide, worth full 5 tons per fm. In the 144, west of engine-shaft, the lode is small, and producing stones of ore; the stops in the back of this level are worth 4 tons per fm. The stops in the back of the eastern level are worth 3 tons per fm. Billing's shaft, sinking below the 114, is worth 6*s*. per fathom. The stops in the tin ground are looking much as last reported.—Bissoe Pool: We are sinking this shaft below the 153; the lode is 3 ft. wide, worth 25*s*. per fm. We have completed the air-machine in the 153, west of this shaft, and the men are now actively engaged in clearing it. We hope to begin to drive one day next week. We have cleared the 149 east 45 fms.; the lode in the end is small and poor. There is no other change in any of our operations since the meeting.

SUNNY SIDE.—J. T. Bell, Nov. 17: We have got over such a small space of ground since my last that I am unable to report any material alteration. The forehead is still close and slow to drive. We continue to cut small strings, but we have not as yet come upon any main vein.

TINCROFT.—Wm. Teague, J. Andrew, Nov. 16: Highburrow Lode: At the engine-shaft sinking under the 173 the lode is still poor. In the 173, driving east of the shaft, the lode is worth 12*s*. per fathom for tin. The men in the 173, west of the shaft, are engaged cross-cutting the lode. In the 173, driving west of Martin's east shaft, the lode is yielding saving work for tin. In the 173, driving east of the shaft, the lode is worth for tin 8*s*. per fathom. In the 162, driving east of the shaft, the lode is worth for tin and copper 12*s*. per fathom. In the 162, driving east of the shaft, the lode is worth for tin and copper 10*s*. per fathom. The winze sinking under the 142, east of shaft, is worth for tin 8*s*. per fathom. We have cut Chappell's lode in the 162 cross-cut, driving south from the engine-shaft, and have commenced to drive west on the same, but at present the lode is poor. That portion of the lode we are carrying in the down-right shaft, sinking under the 142, is poor; we hope to complete this shaft to the 152 by the end of the present month. Nothing new in any other part.

TOLCARNE.—Nov. 12: At Field's shaft, sinking below the adit level, the lode is 15 in. wide, consisting of gossan and spar. In the adit end, west of Field's shaft, the lode is 8 in. wide, consisting of spar and spots of yellow copper ore. In the stops in the back of the adit level west the lode is 1 ft. wide, worth 12*s*. per fm. In the adit end, east of Field's shaft, the lode is 15 in. wide, yielding 1*1/2* ton of ore per fm. The lode in the adit level, east of Field's shaft, is 10 in. wide, yielding 1 ton of ore per fm. In the rise in the back of the adit level, east of Field's shaft, the lode is 10 inches wide, yielding about 2 tons of ore per fm. for the length of the rise. In the cross-cut driving south of Field's shaft no lode nor branch has been met with as yet; the ground is rather hard for driving.

TRELOWETH.—Nov. 12: The lode in the engine-shaft, sinking below the 110, is 10 ft. wide, and will yield 7 tons of copper ore per fm. We have sunk the winze 6 fms. below the 110, in a lode yielding 6 tons per fm.; and as this winze is only 5 fms. east of the engine-shaft we have effected a communication, and have cut a pit at the 116, preparatory to our driving east; and as we now appear to be going over a bunch of ore at the 116, we purpose, should the present prospects continue, making the 116 a permanent level, and to abandon the 110. At the 116 we can see an excellent lode for 7 fathoms long, and it promises a continuance. I am happy to say that the bottom of the mine never looked so well. The engine-shaft will go on sinking at once upon a good lode below the 116, and the back of the level will yield a good quantity of ore from the ground already opened; the lode being soft we have made rapid progress in laying open the last fortnight. In the 110, driving east, the lode is 4 ft. wide, producing stones of ore; we have driven in this end during the last month 7 fms. 3 ft. 6 in. The lode in the 80 fm. level, west of Woodfall's shaft, is very wide, and yields 3 tons of copper ore per fm. at 10*s*. in 1*1/2* ft. at the present price of tin.

TRELYON CONSOLS.—R. James, E. Pooley, Nov. 16: The 30, west of Parry's is improved, worth 15*s*. per fm. No other change.—Trellyon Lower Mine: The 16, driving east of flat-rod shaft, is worth 14*s*. per fm. Four men on tribute are getting good wages, at 10*s*. in 1*1/2* ft. at the present price of tin.

TREVISA.—H. B. Gross, Nov. 7: We have let the 6 fm. level to drive west, by four men, 8 fm., or the length, at 5*s*. per fathom; the lode is producing lead and blende, which will let at a fair tribute, and looking kindly to improve. The cross-cut to drive south, by three men and one boy, 7 fms., or the month, at 4*s*. per fm. The 20 being holed to the adit, we have thought it desirable to suspend driving until the new shaft is down to it. We have put three men to put up a riser from the back of this level to meet the shoot, or ore-point, down in the bottom of the 6 ft. let to four men, for the month, at 4*s*. per fm. The 32 to drive west, by two men, at 6*s*. per fm. In consequence of the lode in the bottom of this level taking a perpendicular position we are obliged to suspend the sinking of the winze, there being so much water, plainly denoting that this part of the lode has not been seen below this level; we have, therefore, put the men to drive to it from the 45, from which we hope to cut it by the end of this month. If it be found as productive as it was in the bottom of the winze, where it was worth 15*s*. per fathom, it will give us a very large quantity of ore, which will let at a low tribute and give good profits.—Tributary Settlers: We have set a pitch in the back of the 6 to two men, at 2*s*. per fm. One in the back of the 32, or ditto in the bottom of the 6, at 2*s*.; and one ditto at the 32. Through these pitches the lode is just the same as for some time past, and we think the men will get fair wages in their respective tributes. The new shaft is progressing favourably, and by the end of this month we hope it will be down to the 6. Our ore dressing is going on satisfactorily, and we think one month's ore will be equal to, if not over, the last (25*s*). The machinery throughout is in good order and working well, and the prospects of the mine of a very fair character.

TREVOOLE.—H. Stephens, Nov. 17: There is no change to notice since last reported; only the winze sinking below the 80 is suspended, owing to too much water for sinking. The lode in the bottom of the winze is much the same as last reported, worth 4 tons per fm.

TREWEATHA.—T. Richards, W. Howe, Nov. 16: The 100 cross-cut is extended towards the lode 2 fms. The new engine-shaft, in the north ground, is down 11 fathoms below the surface.

UNITED MINES (Tavistock).—J. Tucker, Nov. 16: Last Friday being our tutwork setting day the following bargains were set:—A cross-cut to be continued south in the 18, by four men, at 5*s*. per fm., stoned the month; this cross-cut has intersected the south lode, which is 2 feet wide, composed principally of spar, spar, and carbonates of lime, and interspersed throughout with copper and lead ores; the stratum in which this lode is found is a soft white killas; looking at all the characteristics of the lode and stratum, I consider it very congenial to the production of copper or lead, but not quite so friendly for tin. An end in the new adit level to be continued on the course of the lode west of the cross-course, to two men, at 2*s*. per fm.; the lode in this end is very promising, being composed of spar, spar, mundic, copper, lead, and tin, but not enough of either to value. All the wheeling, filling, landing, and trammeling all the stuff in the mine, to four or as many more men as required, for one month, at 15*s*. We sold last week 4 tons 3 cwt. 0 qr. 11 lb. of tin, which realised 31*s*. 2*s*. 9*d*, and we are getting on as fast as possible for our next sampling.

VALE OF TOWY.—A. Waters, S. Harper, Nov. 15: In the 90, south of Clay's engine-shaft, the east lode is 2 ft. wide, composed of barytes and gossan, with stones of lead ore, of a very promising character. From the bearing of the present drivage here we expect to intersect the main lode in course of a few days. We have resumed driving the 80 north, and to carry on the dressing with greater vigour, and thereby increase the returns. Large quantities of stamped ore are on the floors in readiness for working, as soon as convenient.

WEST CARN BREA.—T. Glynville, Nov. 16: Tutwork Setting: The flat-rod shaft, to sink under the 88, by nine men, at 2*1/2* per fm.; the 88, to drive east of the flat-rod shaft, by four men, at 1*1/2* per fm.; the 88, to drive west of the flat-rod shaft, by four men, at 7*s*. per fm.; the winze to sink under the 68, by four men, at 8*s*. 10*s*. per fm.; the 68, to drive east of the flat-rod shaft, by four men, at 7*s*. per fm.; the 68 cross-cut, to drive west of the flat-rod shaft, by two men, at 1*1/2* per fm. The mine throughout is looking much the same as for some time past; the ends and shafts are producing good work for tin. Our sale of tin yesterday realised 102*s*. 16*s*. 8*d*.

WEST CARDON.—F. Pryor, Nov. 14: We are driving on the Menadue lode in the 155, which is split and disordered by the cross-course; but although it is poor, as in the level above (140), the channel of ground which it is in is everything we could wish for; should the ore not dip west, we have to drive 40 fms. before we can reach it; that is the distance it made out in the level above. This level (155) has drained the winze, which is down 5 fms., and 35 fms. distant from the end; this, in my opinion, is a good indication. We are driving south to cut Allen's lode, and have about 10 fms. to reach it. We shall only have to drive 10 fms. to reach the ore gone down at this point, which we are informed is full 40 fms. in length.—Jope's Lode: The 90 will produce 2 tons per fm., set tribute.—Clymo's Lode: The 80 is presenting good appearances, such as induce me to expect an early improvement. The 92 west, on the main lode, is producing good stones of ore, but not sufficient to value. The winze sinking at the 38, on Vivian's lode, will produce full 3 tons per fm. The 27 end, on Menadue lode, has produced this month about 4 tons of ore; present end about 4 tons for driving, looking very promising, and will shortly improve. The 17 is worth 25*s*. per fm., lode large, and of a very good appearance; 69 fms. from this end we have taken down a part of the lode w. It was standing north, it has been for all the month, and is now, worth 20*s*. per fm. We shall shortly begin a cross-cut to see it in the 27. In the 10 the ground has been, and is, so soft that it requires close timbering—lode composed of gossan and ore, with such appearances as induce me to expect a course of ore very shortly. All other bargains the same as last reported:—No. 1. I slope worth 6*s*. per fm.; No. 2, 7*s*. per fm.; and No. 3, 4*s*. per fm. Our tribute pitches have improved since the last setting, so as to enable us to reduce the prices 20 per cent., and pay the men a fair price for their labour. We have now broken, besides our ore for sale on Thursday, 500 tons of ore, and up to this time have not decreased our reserves. The objects I have in view to lay before the meeting on the 22nd, and the chances of success with our present prospects, I have no hesitation in saying will enable me to prove the mine has never been so valuable since under my control as at the present time.

WEST SHARP TOR.—W. Richards, Nov. 14: We are through the capel part of the lode in No. 2 cross-cut in the 125 east, the part south of which, so far, is chiefly hard gossan spotted with grey ore; the water is issuing very strongly from the end, which impedes the progress. The ground in Morris's shaft is a shade better for progress, and the men are working well; the part of the lode taken down in the past week is chiefly quartz, with good stones of grey ore and mundic. The part of the lode now being cut into in No. 3 cross-cut, in the 110 west, is chiefly blue capel and quartz, spotted with mundic and copper ore. The ground in the 70 west is chiefly hard elvan; the part of the lode carried is composed of capel and quartz.

WEST SNAILBEACH.—J. Richards, Nov. 17: The lode in the back of the 40 is producing about the same quantity of barytes per fathom as for some time past. The water at the engine-shaft is now down 8 fms.; I hope to have it in fork by Monday, so as to commence the driving of the cross-cuts, when we shall push them on with all possible dispatch. We are busily employed in washing the barytes, as the weather is favourable

[Nov. 19, 1859.]

* With next week's Journal we shall give a SUPPLEMENTAL SHEET, in which the papers on the Mines and Mining Districts of West Cornwall will be continued.—Mr. Lionel Brough on Improvements in Colliery Operations.—On Some Mineral Districts of Spain.—Mr. C. Slag (Leek) on the Construction of Head-gearing over Shafts.—“D.” on Accidents by Over-Winding.—“Mine Captain,” on the Education of Miners.—“S.” on Stephenson and Brunel, &c., &c., will appear.

* With the MINING JOURNAL of October 22 we gave a SUPPLEMENT, which contains—Mineral Wealth of New Zealand: “Geology of the Province of Auckland,” by Dr. F. Hochstetter.—Mines and Mining Districts of West Cornwall: No. I.—Geological Notes on some Mineral Districts of Spain, by “Julius;” No. II.—Limestone in the Neighbourhood of Dolgelly.—Magnetic Variations, by W. Rickard.—Miners' Provident Association.—Miners' Institution for Cornwall and Devon.—Manufacture of Iron: Choice of Mill Managers.—Reduction of Poor Copper Ores.—Boring Shafts in the Quicksands of the Rhine: Novel Machinery Used.—Bristol Mining School: M. Fryer's Letter of Resignation.—Dividends Paid by British and Irish Mines, from Murchison's “Mining Review.”—Libotte's Miners' Safety Apparatus.

The Mining Market; Prices of Metals, Gres, &c.

METAL MARKET—LONDON, November 18, 1859.

COPPER.	£ s. d.	BRASS.	Per lb.
Copper wire	0 1 2	Sheets	10 14 0-11 1/4d.
ditto tubes	0 1 2 1/2-0 1 2 1/2	Wire	10 1/4d.
Sheathing & bolts	0 1 0	Tubes	12 1/2d.-13d.
Bottoms	0 1 0		
Old (Exchange)	0 0 10 1/2		
Best selected	110 10 0		
Tough cake	107 10 0		
Tile	107 10 0		
Burra Burra	111 0 0-112 0 0		
IRON.	Per Ton.		
Bars, Welsh, in London	6 15 0-7 0 0		
Ditto, to arrive	6 10 0		
Nail rods	7 7 0-7 10 0		
Stafford, in London	7 15 0-9 0 0		
Bars ditto	8 5 0-9 10 0		
Hoops ditto	9 0 0-9 15 0		
Sheets, single	9 5 0-10 10 0		
Pig, No. 1, in Wales	3 15 0-4 15 0		
Refined metal, ditto	4 10 0-5 5 0		
Bars, common	5 12 0-6 15 0		
Ditto, merchant, in Town	5 12 0-6 15 0		
Ditto, railway, in Wales	5 15 0-6 0 0		
Ditto, Swed. in London	11 15 0-16 0 0		
To arrive	12 5 0		
TIN-PLATES.*			
English Pig	21 0 0-23 5 0		
Ditto sheet	22 10 0-23 15 0		
Ditto red lead	23 15 0-24 0 0		
Ditto white	30 0 0-31 0 0		
Ditto patent shot	25 0 0-28 10 0		
Staffordshire Forge Pig	3 10 0-3 12 6		
Welsh Forge Pig	— — —		
LEAD.			
English Pig	21 0 0-23 5 0		
Ditto sheet	22 10 0-23 15 0		
In London: 20s. less at the works.			
Ditto red lead	23 15 0-24 0 0		
Ditto white	30 0 0-31 0 0		
Yellow Metal Sheathing	b. lb. 10d.		
Indian Charcoal Pigs	10 0 0-13 0 0		
Spanish	20 15 0-21 0 0		

* At the works, 1s. to 1s. 6d. per box less.

REMARKS.—The prices of metals have undergone comparatively little change, our market remaining steady and firm. A little speculative feeling has existed in spelter and copper, but for other metals there is only a limited enquiry.

COOPER.—The standard on Thursday last is reported to have again slightly advanced, which has been partly anticipated, and purchases effected in case any rise should be announced in fixed rates. Foreign qualities are held for higher rates; business has been done in Burra Burra at 111*l.* per ton. Kapunda is in several places enquired for.

IRON.—In rails there is no change of any importance. Welsh bars are in better request. Staffordshire descriptions are held pretty firmly, but many of the ironmasters are rather short of work. Best qualities are in fair demand, but not active. Scotch pigs have increased about 3*d.* to 6*d.* per ton, m.n., closing at 5*s.* 3*d.* f.o.b. in the Clyde.

LEAD.—The general trade is dull, and exhibits no signs of animation. Smelters maintain prices with firmness.

SPELTER.—About 1000 tons have been sold at various prices, from 20*s.* 15*t.* to 21*s.* per ton, and the market since has manifested symptoms of a slight improvement; 100 tons to-day reported at 21*s.* 2*s.* 6*d.* Many importers now ask 21*s.* 5*s.* to 21*s.* 10*s.*

TIN.—English continues in good demand; foreign quiet. Banca, 13*s.* to 13*t.*; Straits, 13*s.* to 13*t.* per ton.

STEEL.—In Swedish keg no transactions are made known; price, 19*s.* per ton.

QUICKSILVER is procurable at 7*s.* per ton.

LIVERPOOL, NOV. 17.—Apathy still rules supreme here, buyers respecting operations to their immediate and most pressing requirements; nevertheless, there is not any cause for despondency, as the rebound will be so much greater when more activity springs up. There is little to report of interest in close affinity with the trade, and to fill up our space, we will not discuss the influence of Italian politics upon it, but would merely remark that no doubt the speculative feeling so often rampant is held to a considerable extent in check now by their uncertainty. Manufactured iron is without material change, and quotations, therefore, are undisturbed. One feature may be noted—the growing disinclination on the part of the South Staffordshire makers to supply inferior quality of plates for shipbuilding purposes; and it is to be hoped that builders and owners of vessels will second their views, by cordially responding to their demands for higher prices. As the matter is of paramount importance to the mercantile community, and derives additional interest from the enquiry now pending regarding the loss of the *Royal Charter*, the commission having been opened here on Tuesday, and while alluding to the subject, the question of best angle-iron being used in the frame of the vessel ought not to be overlooked. A cognate matter may at the same time be mentioned—the great desirability of chain cables being made of the very best iron, as the safety of a ship so much depends upon their strength. Scotch pig-iron has been rather more buoyant, in consequence of an apprehended strike of the colliers, as the makers seem determined to resist the demand for an advance of 6*d.* per day made at some of the works, and after deliberating on the question yesterday in Glasgow, the meeting of the masters was adjourned for a week; meanwhile, it may be wished that better counsels will prevail with the men, as a strike, at all times ill-advised, would be very imprudent at this inclement season of the year. The price of mixed numbers, warrants, f.o.b. in the Clyde, may be quoted 52*s.* 3*d.* to 52*s.* 6*d.* cash, at which rates there are buyers and sellers. The shipments this week are 6760 tons, against 7877 tons in the same period last year. Tin-plates more enquired for. The following are the quotations:—Iron: Welsh bars, 6*s.* 5*t.* to 6*s.* 7*t.* to arrive, 6*s.* 10*s.* ex warehouse; Staffordshire, best bars, 7*s.* 10*s.* to 8*s.* 5*t.* according to quality; nail rods, 7*s.* to 7*s.* 6*d.*; hoops, 8*s.* 7*t.* 6*d.* to 9*s.* 5*t.*; sheets, 9*s.* to 9*t.* 10*s.*; Scotch pig-iron, No. 1, g.m.b., 6*s.* per ton.—Copper: Cake and tile, 107*s.* 10*s.* per ton; sheathing, 1*s.* per lb.—Lead: Pig, 21*s.* to 21*s.* 10*s.*; sheet, 22*s.* 10*s.*; shot, 25*s.* per ton.—Tin: Common, 13*s.*; refined, 13*s.* per ton.—Tin-plates: IC coke, 25*s.*; charcoal, 31*s.* to 32*s.* per box, delivered f.o.b. here, usual terms.

GLASGOW, NOV. 17.—During the past week our pig-iron market has been steady, and a fair business has transpired at from 52*s.* to 52*s.* 3*d.* cash, for mixed numbers, warrants. To-day there is a slight improvement in the tone of the market, and we have had transactions at 52*s.* 2*d.* cash, 52*s.* 3*t.* fourteen days, 52*s.* 4*d.* and 52*s.* 6*d.* one month, buyers at the close offering 52*s.* 3*d.* cash, and 52*s.* 6*d.* one month.—Shipments: Foreign, 2266 tons; coastwise, 4494 tons = 6760 tons, against 7877 tons in the corresponding week last year.

BOSTON (U.S.), OCT. 31.—Operations in mining shares have been much embarrassed by detention of mails from Lake Superior. Toward the close of the month, on receipt of favourable news from the Ontonagon and Portage districts, there was a considerable advance in prices, but the rise has not been wholly maintained. Input copper is held at 22*s.* c. cash. The CENTRAL Sept. product was about 18 tons.—COPPER FALLS total shipments this season about 231 tons.

FRANKLIN Sept. product was 51 tons.—ISLE ROYALE shipments this season, 217 tons.—MINNESOTA product for Sept. was largely increased over several preceding months, having been in masses, 106*s.* tons; barrel work, about 41*s.* tons; stamp-work, 9*s.* tons: total, 157*s.* tons. The resident agent reports, under date Oct. 17, 1859, that “all parts of the mine look as favourable and as promising, with the exception of the extraordinary mass of timber work.”—NATIONAL Sept. product, 40 tons mass and barrel-work.—PIKESBURG AND BOSTON (CLAY) advices of the most satisfactory character.—HOCKLAND Sept. product was about 31 tons in masses; 11 tons in barrel-work; 8 tons in stamp-work: total, 59*s.* tons. The product from the stamps would have been larger, but for an accident to the stamp-mill. The stamp-stuff has accumulated to an ex-

tent that the mill will be run, for the first time, through the entire winter. The company was out of debt on Oct. 1, and is now earning a handsome surplus over its expenses.—SURVEYOR new workings are progressing favorably. DUFFEY, BECK, AND SAWLES.

With regard to the movements in the precious metals, Messrs. Pixley and Co. (Nov. 18) write:—The 24,700*l.* gold brought by the *Delta* and *Armenian* was taken for the Continent. The demand for exportation has, however, up to the present time been met by the arrivals of the *Bremen*, *Eropa*, and *Hannover*, from New York, bringing together about 150,000*l.* The *Red Jacket* and *Swallow*, from Melbourne, with about 460,000*l.* are not yet in; their arrival is now hourly looked for, and the gold they have will doubtless be sent away. About 9000*l.* of bars have been sent into the Bank of England, being too fine for export. South American doublets appear to be again in slight demand, some orders having been given in anticipation of the next mail to the Brazils. The *La Plata* has taken 7382*l.* in gold to the West Indies, and the *Exmoor* 25,000*l.* in gold to the Peninsula. The *Kangaroo* has arrived from New York, with about 32,000*l.*, which amount will reach here to-morrow, and will be sent away. The price of silver remains the same, but we do not consider it firm. The outgoing mail to Calcutta will take about 250,000*l.* on Government account, but there is no much demand for bars at present. The arrivals consist of a vessel from New Orleans, with about 20,000*l.*, a considerable amount from Antwerp, and about 7565*l.* by the *Tigress*, from the Peninsula. Since our last the price for the Mexican dollars, ex *La Plata*, was fixed at 61*s.* 6*d.* per ounce, at which rate nearly the whole amount brought by her was purchased. The mail to China of the 20th inst. will take out about 75,000*l.* for Government, besides a considerable amount for private account. The *Bremen*, from New York, also brought some dollars, part of which were placed at the above. Spanish pillar dollars (Carols) have been in good demand for the present mail to China, and 6*s.* per ounce has been readily obtained for them.

The quotations for bullion are—Bar gold, 77*s.* 9*t.* per oz. standard; bar gold refundable,

78*s.* per oz. standard; Spanish doublets, no price; South American doublets, 78*s.* to 79*s.* 9*t.* per oz.; United States gold coin, 78*s.* 3*d.* per oz. Bar silver, 5*s.* 2*d.* per oz. standard; bar silver, containing 5*g.* gold, 5*s.* 2*d.* per oz. standard; Mexican dollars, 5*s.* 1*d.* per oz.; Spanish dollars (Carols), 6*s.* per oz.; five franc pieces, 5*s.* per oz.

The imports of metals, metallic minerals, and articles identified with mining into the port of London since our last report, have been—Copper: 165 cakes from Leghorn, 10 cases from Canton. Iron: 316 bars from Hamburg, 224 bars from Ratan; 1572 ingots refined, 351 packages ditto from Gelle. Steel: 48 boxes from Gelle, 12 boxes from Trieste. Manganese: 10 cases from Rotterdam. Tin: 1279 slabs from Penang, 468 slabs from Amsterdam. Lead: 817 packages from Antwerp, 650 pigs from Cadiz. Spelter: 2925 plates from Dordt, 5045 plates from Hamburg; 15 casks and 100 casks of nails from Antwerp. Zinc: 365 slabs 43 casks from Rotterdam. Quicksilver: 768 cases, 136 bottles from Trieste. Black Lead: 5 casks from Rotterdam. Brimstone: 350 tons from Gergenti. Saltpetre 1726 bags from Calcutta. Oxide of Zinc: 100 barrels 200 casks from Philadelphia.

On the Stock Exchange, business in Mining Shares has been rather animated during the week. The prices officially recorded in British Mining Shares were:—Alfred Consols, 4*s.*; East Basset, 15*s.*, 15*t.*, 14*s.*, 14*t.*, 14*s.*; Great South Tolugs, 13*s.*, 13*t.*; North Downs, 6, 5*s.*; West Basset, 20; Wheal Buller, 10*s.*; Clifford, 30*s.*; West Seton, 39*s.*; Wheal Basset, 18*s.*; Wheal Mary Ann, 38*s.*; Providence, 44*s.*, 45, 46, 47; East Wheal Russell, 12*s.*; Herodsfoot, 18; West Caradon, 150, 154, 155; East Caradon, 7*s.*; Wheal Margaret, 51*s.*.

In Colonial and Foreign Mining Shares the prices were:—Dun Mountain, 1*s.*; Port Phillip, 1*s.*; St. John del Rey, 14*s.*, 14*t.*, 14*s.*, 14*t.*; Fortuna, 2*s.*; Mariquita, 1*s.*; Cobre, 4*s.*

A very moderate amount of business has been transacted, “outside,” in Foreign and Colonial Mining Shares, but where stocks have changed hands former rates have been maintained. Great Northern have been done at 3-16, 4*s.* pm.; Kapunda, 1*s.*, 1*t.*; Worthing, 11*s.*, 12*s.*; Cobre, 4*s.*; Dun Mountain, 1*s.*, 1*t.*; Mariquita, 7*s.*, 8*s.*; St. John del Rey, 14*s.*, 15*s.*; Port Phillip, 1*s.*, 1*t.*; Fortuna, 2*s.*; United Mexican, 14*s.*, 15*s.*

Although the London Coal Market has not been very animated during the week a fair amount of business has been done, and prices are fully maintained. On Monday there were 47 ships at market, 40 of which were sold, and 7 remained on hand. On Wednesday, 33 ships were at market, 2 only of which remained unsold at the end of the day. Yesterday, there were 135 ships at market, 122 were sold, and 13 remained on hand. The closing quotations were:—Best house, 19*s.* to 19*s.* 6*d.*; seconds, 17*s.* to 18*s.*; Hartley's, 14*s.* 6*d.* to 18*s.* 6*d.*; manufacturers, 12*s.* 6*d.* to 14*s.*

CONTRACT FOR COAL.—The Admiralty require the supply of 1000 tons of South Wales coal, for Plymouth.

COAL IN FRANCE.—Considerable expectations have been created among the landed proprietors by the visit of Government engineers, deputed to examine whether the coal of St. Etienne, Montrambert, Loire, and Rive-de-Ger, is capable of being employed for steam fuel in the Navy.

At Truro Ticketing, on Thursday, 4527 tons of ore were sold, realising 25,414*l.* 18*s.* The particulars of the sale were—Average standard, 137*s.* 18*s.*; average produce, 6*s.*; average price per ton, 52, 12*s.* 6*d.*; quantity of fine copper, 274 tons 11 cwt. The following are the particulars:

Date.	Tons.	Standard.	Produce.	Price per ton.</th
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meeting be called for the purpose of declaring absolutely forfeited all shares in arrears of call. The committees were re-elected, and the usual compliment to the Chairman terminated the proceedings. The detail of the meeting, together with the agent's report, will appear in our next.

At East Providence Mine meeting, yesterday (Mr. Wm. Lelean in the chair), the accounts showed—Balance last audit, £762. 4s. 4d.; labour cost, three months ending Sept. 7s. 12s. 6d.; sundries, 1l. 10s. 6d.; merchants' bills, 232. 0s. 4d.—£160. 7s. 8d.—Calls made, 563. 4s.; leaving debit balance, 797. 3s. 8d. A call of 3s. per share was made. Mr. J. Holloway, the purser, stated that it was proposed to put down flat-rods from the present sump shaft to a shaft further south, and in which there is known to be tin similar to the carbonas in the Providence Mines. In the engine-shaft there is every probability of tin being found immediately after reaching the granite, and it is believed the desired point is not now far distant. The general prospects of the mine are encouraging, the time necessary for reaching the granite being all that is required.

At Old Tolgas United Mining Company meeting, on Tuesday (Mr. J. Y. Davidson in the chair), the accounts showed a credit balance of 93. 1s. 8d., and a balance of liabilities over assets of 457. 4s. A call of 2s. per share was made. The question of the election of committee was not discussed, in consequence of the small attendance of shareholders. Details will be found in another column.

At the Buller and Bassett United Mines meeting, on Tuesday (Mr. R. Duke in the chair), the accounts showed a credit balance of 349. 2s. 1d.; and the balance of assets over liabilities was 424. 2s. 1d. A call of 2s. per share was made. Details of proceedings at the meeting will be found in another column.

At the Ritton Castle Mine meeting, on Wednesday (Mr. Gundry in the chair), a call of 3s. per share was made, to be paid in two instalments. The agents' report, with details of proceedings, will be found in another column.

At the Mary Emma Mine (adjourned) meeting, on Tuesday (Mr. J. Rowlands in the chair), it was resolved that all shares in arrears of calls should be forfeited. A letter from the agent (Capt. Doble) was read, which stated that there was an improvement in the lode at Lane's shaft. The men shuttles and sink the hole, which makes some fine work for tin, although it would take some days to be in a position to lay it open, or to state as to what it would prove to be. He hoped it would be found a valuable lode. A call of 6d. per share was made. A special meeting will be convened, for the purpose of confirming the forfeiture of shares.

At North Downs Mine special meeting, on Tuesday (Mr. P. D. Hadow in the chair), it was unanimously resolved that the capital of the company, represented by 2000 shares, he henceforth represented by 6000 shares.

At the Catherine and Jane Consols Mine meeting, on Tuesday (Mr. W. J. Dunford in the chair), the accounts showed a credit balance of 138. 1s. 6d. The mine has been for the past few months more than paying its costs. It was resolved that as it was desirable a suitable engine should be erected forthwith, the tender from the Ferrar Foundry to be accepted. A call of 4s. per share was made. Messrs. — Brown, H. C. Crutts, B. Seaward, and J. Weston were appointed the committee of management.

At South Crever meeting, on Thursday (Mr. Charles Martin in the chair), the accounts showed—Balance last account, 17l. 6s. 8d.; calls, 1142. 7s. 3d.; copper ore sold, 1728. 7s. 1d.; bills payable, 894. 2s. 7d.; advanced by purser and secretary, 81. 11s. 6d.—Paid purse and secretary, balance per last account, 257L 9s. 3d.; labour cost, eight months, 2126. 1s.; tribute substat., 333. 10s. 6d.; merchants' bills, 1035. 3s. 3d.; printing and auditing accounts, 3l. 4s.; secretary, office rent, clerks, postage and other stamps for eight months, 90s. 8s. 1d.; leaving balance in hand to next account, 17l. 6s. 8d. A call of 10s. per 2674th share was made. The flat-rod shaft ordered to be sunk from the 32 to the 47, as recommended by the agents, and also by Capt. Wm. Panceo, the manager of South Frances Mine; the report of the latter lies at the office for the inspection of the shareholders, as well as a box of the tin ore broken at the 32 fm. level.

At the Crystalog Mine meeting, held yesterday (Mr. Thomas Field in the chair), the accounts for six months, with every liability charged up, and including upwards of 1600. for a new boiler, fittings, &c., showed a balance of 382. 7s. 4d. against the mine. "Also reported—"That, in future, the mine do consist of 5000 shares, instead of 20, as heretofore." A call of 2s. per share was made. A very satisfactory report was read from the agent (Capt. Arthur Waters), which will be found elsewhere.

At the Connoree Mine meeting, on Tuesday (Dr. F. Waller in the chair), the resolution, passed at the general meeting on Oct. 11, for altering the Articles of Association so as to enable the management to be removed to Ireland, was unanimously confirmed. Details in another column.

At Tay Consols Mine meeting, yesterday (Mr. Watkins in the chair), the account showed a credit balance of 262. 17s. 7d. The agent's report was read, which stated that the tribute department continued much the same. About 25 tons of ore had been sampled, of 5% produce, and there were about 204 tons of mud on the mine. The machinery was in good working order. The secretary entered into a full explanation of the various workings at the mine. Not only had their position improved, but their prospects were of a more encouraging character. A call of 1s. per share was made. Messrs. Stewart, Jenkins, Rhodes, and Torkington were elected the committee of management. It was resolved that all shares in arrears of call be forfeited. Details of the meeting will appear in our next.

At the Wheal Addams meeting, yesterday (Mr. W. S. Orr, in the chair), the accounts showed—Balance last audit, 242L 9s. 3d.; labour cost, three months ending Sept. 654. 13s. 3d.; dues, 341. 18s. 8d.; merchants' bills, 144. 0s. 9d.; doctor, 4l.—1080. 1s. 11d.—Ore sold, 628. 16s. 6d.; dues relinquished, 37. 1s. 6d.—Leaving debit balance, 113. 9s. 11d. The Chairman stated that the loss had been 171. 0s. 8d., which they had been able to stamp the tin they would not have made any loss. Mr. Holloway explained that they must have the four heads of stamp at work to pay cost. The Chairman said that they had had the driest quarter of the year, which was, of course, against them. The report of Capts. R. Holloway and J. Richards (which will be found amongst our Mining Correspondence) was then read. Mr. Minton thought the costs were very high for so small a mine. Mr. Holloway ventured to say that there was not a mine in the county, employing the same number of men, where the costs were as low. The Chairman could not understand that there was any cause for complaint: the sole reason of the mine not paying cost the last three months, they were told, was that the tin-stuff could not be stamped. The prospects of the mine were encouraging; the deeper levels were gradually getting better, and the ground was more favourable to drive it than had been. Mr. Lelean found, calculating from the figures given, that they were paying but 16s. per week on the average. Mr. Holloway said that as soon as it was thought advisable to erect a steam-stamps they would be able to return all their tin; but it was considered that they might as well wait until the mine was further opened out. There was, he might state, an important point in the engine-shaft—the copper lode. They had four great points in the mine—the branches from which all returns are coming; the cross-cut, south of Holloway's shaft; the cross-cut, south of Wilson's shaft; and the lode in the engine-shaft. A call of 2s. per share was made. Thanks were voted to the Chairman, and the meeting separated.

At Cargoll Mine meeting, on Tuesday, the accounts showed—Balance last audit, 622. 14s. 8d.; lead sold, 1888. 16s. 4d.—Mine cost for three months ending Aug. 1390. 1s. 8d.; merchants' bills, 486. 1s. 1d.; Statuary dues, 1l. 3s. 8d.; coal, 130. 1s.; leaving credit balance, 43. 19s. 9d.

At Great Caradon and Slade Mining Company extraordinary general meeting, on Thursday (Mr. Reynolds in the chair), Capt. Gregory's report, which will be found in another column, was read. In answer to questions from the shareholders, Capt. Gregory stated that there was a balance of 342. due on the Sept. labour cost, and that the Oct. pay, which was due on the previous Saturday, must be met, or he doubted whether the men would continue to work after he went back, as he had only induced them to continue in the expectation of his taking back the money (1600.) with him. It was stated that about 2000 shares remained unissued, and of the 10,000 issued nearly 7000 shares were represented at the meeting. Arrangements were pending with Mr. Hemmings for the transfer of the secretarieship to him, as he anticipated that he could dispose of the unissued shares at 1/2, although the present price in the market is at most 10s., it being considered that money alone was required to make the mine profitable. Much dissatisfaction was expressed that Capt. Blisde, who proposed the resolution at a previous meeting, for issuing 500 shares, at 2s. per share, had not himself taken a single share upon those terms, and the opinion was expressed that the difficulties in which the mine was placed arose from Messrs. Bennett, Northam, and Blisde having claimed 6000 of the 12,000 shares into which the mine was divided for the transfer of their rights in the mine, although, from what Mr. Humphreys, a director, had since learned, he doubted whether 1000. had been spent by the vendors previous to the sale of the mine. In answer to Mr. Cox, the secretary (Mr. J. B. Watson), stated that the mine had not been conveyed to the company, but that they held a signed agreement, which was as satisfactory a security; and that the conveyance was, moreover, proposed, and would be executed as soon as the company had funds to spare for stamping. As it was indispensable that the captain should take back money to pay the labour cost, it was proposed to mortgage the whole of the mine and plant to any gentleman that would advance 1600., but the representative of the Scotch shareholders having raised the question whether the directors could give a bill of sale, as a creditor had petitioned the Statuary Court to obtain the amount due to him, the proposal fell through; but the shareholders present, having every confidence in the mine, agreed to take shares at the rate of one in ten, according to their holding over; and several gentlemen having also assented by letter to the company, about 93s. was raised, and the secretary was requested to send 1000. (there being 71 or 82 in the bank), to pay on account of labour cost. The meeting was then adjourned until Dec. 2, the shareholders promising to consult their co-partners residing in the same districts with themselves, in the meantime, with a view to providing funds.

At the Mining Exchange meeting, on Thursday, Mr. Dunsford was appointed Chairman, and Mr. W. Lelean, treasurer. The present balance in hand will leave about 250. to the credit of the institution, after payment of all liabilities up to Michaelmas, 1860. Country members and second members of firms are to pay 2s. 10s. per annum subscription, and 1l. 1s. per annum is to be paid for recognised clerks. New members are to be admitted the first Tuesday in each month. Details in another column.

At the Kapunda (South Australia) Mine meeting, on Wednesday (Mr. C. S. Bagot in the chair), it was unanimously resolved that the company be registered under the Joint-Stock Companies Limited Liability Act.

The shares of the Great Northern Copper Mining Company of South Australia have been in great demand during the week, and quoted on the Stock Exchange—change 3-16ths to 5-16ths premium. The letters of allotment were issued on Monday last. The applications were about 70,000 in excess of the number of shares to be appropriated. The allotment appears to have been most impartially and equitably arranged, as to each applicant a fair proportion of shares was awarded.

From Leeds, our correspondents (Messrs. Gledhill and Co.) state that the transactions in the mining market are of a limited character; less firmness is perceptible, but no great change in prices has occurred. From Wheat Henry (Hewlett) Capt. Muse's report, dated Nov. 12, states—"In No. 3 level we are progressing favourably, as we are now cutting 2 fms. for one in the past. We have this week a fine string of ore coming from the side, where the strongest part of the vein is lying.—No. 4: There is not much change, as the end is very much confused on leaving the cross vein, and we do not look for much alteration until we get to the other vein, which will not be long now, as the end is easy to drive." A meeting of the directors of the Niddesdale Mining Company was held at the mining offices of Messrs. Gledhill and Co., Leeds, on Tuesday, the 15th inst. There was a full attendance of directors present. Applications for 426 shares were presented to the meeting, and were allotted. It was determined to prosecute the

works of the mine with unanimity and vigour, and to clear up and repair Perseverance level with all possible dispatch. It is now ascertained that it will take a much longer time to repair the level than was calculated upon, and stated in our report of Oct. 29. On reaching the circular part of the level, it was found to be very much fallen in. The Coniston-out-Moor Mining Company (Mossdale, near Grassington), are raising large quantities of lead from the North Mossdale vein in their mine, and now making up about 70 tons of lead ready for the market. They have already paid two handsome dividends this year—one in March or April last, and one in June, which is stated to have more than paid the whole cost of the mine, and are preparing to pay another good and satisfactory one, which will, we have no doubt, impart a tone of healthy circulation, through the metallic communication, to the enterprising shareholders of this mine. It really gives me much pleasure to communicate this very gratifying result. Craven Moor, 7s. to 8s.; Hobson Moor, 2 to 2½; Merrifield, 6s. to 8s. div.; Wensleydale, 1s. to 6d. div.; Yorkshire Mining Company, ½s. to par.

From Liverpool, our correspondent (Mr. T. E. W. Thomas) states that little business has been done here in mining shares for the last fortnight. A few transactions in North Croft, Unity, Tolcarne, and Minera Park have come under my notice, but otherwise, although prices are steady, few shares have changed hands.

WEEKLY LIST OF NEW PATENTS.

GRANTS OF PROVISIONAL PROTECTION FOR SIX MONTHS.—H. J. WAR-LOMONT, Liège: Apparatus to be employed in the manufacture of zinc.—L. KOCH, New York: Moving tread power.—E. ACUZE, Paris: Galvanising metallic wires.—W. E. NEWTON, Chancery-lane: Promoting or accelerating combustion in furnaces or fireplaces.—C. GRACE, Birmingham: Manufacture of tubes suitable for locomotives and other steam-boilers.—G. WHITE, Cannon-street: Manufacture of endless leather bands, straps, or belts for driving machinery, and in apparatus for effecting the same.—W. DAY, Burton Latimer: Improvements in propelling vessels, which said invention is also applicable for converting the force of the wind into a motive power, to be used in any convenient way, either for stationary or movable purposes.

TREATMENT OF MINERAL PHOSPHATES OF LIME.—M. B. de Siebenthal has invented an improved mode of treating mineral phosphates of lime. The mineral or fossil lime is treated first with hydrochloric acid, which dissolves the phosphates and carbonates of lime, leaving silica undissolved; the solution then decanted and treated in a centrifugal separating apparatus, which clears off any remaining silica. By the addition of ammonia the phosphates are precipitated in a gelatinous state. The mother liquor may be concentrated to recover the ammonical salts formed.

EXCAVATING MACHINE.—Mr. W. P. Savage, Roxham, Norfolk, has patented a machine for excavating, raising, and depositing soil. His invention consists in the application of a machine very similar to the ballast engines so common on shallow rivers for the digging of trenches.

PIPE JOINTS.—Mr. M. Memmons has patented some improvements in articulated joints for water, gas, and steam pipes, the object of which appear to be the curving of the pipes to any required degree by the use of pipes of one pattern. The joint may be described as a ball and socket joint, but the socket is only a partial one, being completed after the pipe is in position by running in a pledge of lead or other metal.

COMPOSITION FOR COATING SHIPS' BOTTOMS.—A number of gentlemen interested in shipbuilding assembled in the Southampton Docks on Tuesday, to witness the result of an experiment which had excited some interest among those of that class. In the early part of last May the Royal Mail Company's steamer *Atrato* was coated on the starboard side with M'Innes' green copper scale, and on the port side with Pritchcock and Buchan's pink composition, for the purpose of practically testing the relative merits of the two articles in keeping the bottom of the ship clean. On docking the *Atrato* on Tuesday for examination, it was found that the starboard side was covered with coral, shells, and barnacles, with a good deal of corrosion; while the port side was perfectly free from coralline incrustation, or barnacles, having merely a thin slimy mucous coating upon it. The result is considered as having incontrovertibly proved that preparation of copper is of little value in preventing incrustation or fouling on the bottoms of iron ships, while their salivary action must, sooner or later, prove injurious to the rivets and plates. The green composition is now being scraped off the *Atrato*,

"BIG BEN" OF WESTMINSTER.—In a discussion at the Institution of Civil Engineers, it was remarked that the composition of the bell was not the same as that usually adopted, there being a greater proportion of tin than was customary. It was also thought that the use of charcoal-smelted copper, as in Russia, was advantageous.

COPPER MINES IN CORRICA.—Some very interesting researches have been recently made in various parts of the Island of Corsica, which have resulted in the discovery of some very rich copper deposits. At a meeting of the Departmental Council, held at Ajaccio, on Oct. 23, a rich nugget of ore from the mines of Castiglio, belonging to M. Santelli, and also an ingot of copper from the same mines, and smelted at the works established by M. Santelli, were exhibited, on the examination of which the jury certified to the remarkable richness and abundance of the ore, and decreed to M. Santelli a gold medal, placed at their disposal by Prince Napoleon, in testimony of their approval of the zeal and perseverance displayed by that gentleman in his researches, and in the establishment of his smelting-houses. Eight other concessions have been granted for the working of copper deposits, most of which are of pyrites of good quality and ore of native copper. As is well known, the high price of fuel in almost all the French possessions compels miners to send their ore to be smelted in England. Such is the case with the rich ores of Mouzaia, in Algeria. But Corsica possesses the resource of its immense and primitive forests, offering an almost inexhaustible supply of fuel for smelting and other industrial purposes; so that should the expectations now entertained of the existence of valuable copper deposits be realised, the ores can be treated on the spot.

NORTH LAXEY, which adjoins the celebrated Laxey Mines, in the Isle of Man, is attracting some attention. It is most favourably reported on by the manager of the latter, who states "The mine possesses valuable facilities in having great water-power, new and efficient machinery necessary to prove it from 100 to 200 fms. deep, is in full working order, and judging from the point where the Laxey commenced its dividends—at 40,—all that seems to be required is to sink North Laxey to about the same depth, and extend the levels, particularly southward, under the junctions that will have taken place, and the result I anticipate will be another such prize." The shaft is already down 27 fathoms, and from the 12 about 50 tons of good lead ore have been sold. Mr. W. Warington Smyth, mining engineer to the Duchy of Cornwall, also remarks, "Whoever has made himself acquainted with the characters of the Great Laxey lode will feel assured that there is a very reasonable prospect of North Laxey proving a rich mine." Capt. James Paul, of Goginan, confirms these views, having inspected both mines, and says, "The geological formation of the rock on either side of this lode is principally clay slate, and precisely of the same character as that seen about the Great Laxey Mine." He also reports, "that the Great Laxey Mine is opening out some fine rich bunches of ore in depth going south, and is likely to continue to do so," and he found in many instances that the lode very much resembles the lode in North Laxey. The company is divided into 6000 shares, of 2l. each (Limited), some of which are unissued; a deposit of 10s. has to be paid on application, and 10s. on allotment; and the remainder (if required) by instalments not exceeding 5s. each, at intervals of at least four months.

EXTENSION OF MINING IN THE KEA DISTRICT.—The resources of this well-known district are about to be further tested by a company which, as a reference to our advertising columns will show, has been organised for the purpose of fully developing the Nanglais sets. The property, which is held under leases of 21 years, from the Right Hon. Viscount Falmouth and Messrs. Graham and Hill, at a royalty of 1-18th, adjoins the Great Gwennap Consols and Wheal Clifford. About 40 years since the western portion produced upwards of 500 tons of ore per month, but in consequence of some misunderstandings between the then landed proprietors and their tenants, which are now satisfactorily adjusted, the further prosecution of the works was discontinued. The mine is traversed by two seven-courses, one of which intersects the Consolidated Mine, and in connection with the same lodes made rich courses of ore. Captain James Rowe, of Wheal Uny; Capt. John Garvy, of Trevelife, near Redruth; Captain John Moyle, of West Wheal Damself; and Capt. E. Dower, of Nanglais Mine, have severally inspected the property on behalf of the company, and concur in stating that there are few such speculations in the district, and confidently believe that success will be ensured by a judicious management of the mining operations. The undertaking is to be called the Nanglais Tin and Copper Mining Company, and is divided into 2000 shares of 10s. each, and thus possesses a capital of 20,000.

PREVENTION OF ACCIDENTS AT COLLIERIES.—After the conclusion of the coroner's inquiry into the cause of the lamentable accident by which ten lives were lost at the Far Green Colliery, Mr. Harding, the coroner, received communication from Mr. J. B. Booth, of Preston, relative to two patents for the prevention of over-winding at coal pits. Mr. Booth, whose statement is verified by the testimony of Mr. W. Rigley, of the Lowside Colliery, near Oldham, where the hook has been successfully adopted, says that such accidents may be avoided by a simple arrangement, one of the pit-sets being a self-acting break, and the other a self-acting hook, both of which are certain in action.

EXHIBITION OF 1862.—The Council of the Society of Arts have decided to carry out their project of an Exhibition of the Industry of all Nations in 1862, without any reference to the state of the political atmosphere. The subscription list of the guaranteed fund of 250,000*l.* (which is confidently expected to be obtained without difficulty) will be opened immediately. The Council will also apply to the Royal Commissioners for the exhibition of 1861 to grant a convenient portion of the ground purchased at Kensington out of the surplus funds of the last exhibition for the next and future international exhibitions.

LONDON GENERAL OMNIBUS COMPANY.—The traffic receipts for the week ending November 13 amounted to 10,491*l.* 16s. 9d.

THAMES TUNNEL COMPANY.—Receipts for the week ending Nov. 12, 74*l.* 17s. 4d.; number of passengers, 17,928.

LEAD ORES.

Sold on the 11th November.

Mines. Tons. Price per ton. Purchasers.

Foxdale 100 £15 11 6 Adam Fyton.

Llanymach 26 13 7 0 Sims, Willyams, & Co.

Sold on the 14th November.

Frongoch 100 14 6 6 Walker, Parker, & Co.

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Now ready, price Is.,

THE PROGRESS OF MINING IN 1858, BEING THE FIFTEENTH ANNUAL REVIEW.

By J. Y. WATSON, F.G.S., Author of the *Compendium of British Mining* (published in 1843), *Gleanings among Mines and Miners*, &c.

The FOURTEENTH ANNUAL REVIEW OF MINING PROGRESS appeared in a SUPPLEMENTAL SHEET to the MINING JOURNAL of Jan. 2, 1858.

A FEW COPIES of the REVIEW of 1855, containing Statistics of the Metal Trade, the Dividends and Percentages Paid by British and Foreign Mining Companies, and the State and Prospects of upwards of 200 Mines. Also a FEW COPIES of the REVIEW OF 1852, 1853, and 1854, MAY BE HAD on application at Messrs. WATSON and CUELL's Mining offices, 1, St. Michael's-alley, Cornhill, London.

Also, STATISTICS OF THE MINING INTEREST. By W. H. CUELL.

WATSON AND CUELL'S MINING CIRCULAR, published every Thursday morning, price 6d. or 1s. per annum, contains Special Reports of Mines, and the Latest Intelligence from the Mining Districts, from an exclusive resident agent; also, Special Recommendations and Advice upon all subjects connected with Mining, and interesting to Investors and Speculators. A Record of Daily Transactions in the Share Market, Metal Sales, and General Share Lists, &c. Edited by J. Y. WATSON, F.G.S., and published by WATSON and CUELL, 1, St. Michael's-alley, Cornhill. N.B. Messrs. WATSON and CUELL have made a selection of a few dividend and progressive mines, which they have reason to believe will pay good interest, with a probability, also, of a rise in value, the names and particulars of which will be furnished on application.

INVESTMENTS IN BRITISH MINES.—Mr. MURCHISON'S REVIEW OF BRITISH MINING for the QUARTER and NINE MONTHS ENDING SEPTEMBER 30, 1859, with Particulars of the Principal Dividends and Progressive Mines, Table of the Dividends Paid in the last Four Years, &c., and of SPECIAL REPORTS on VARIOUS IMPORTANT MINES, IS NOW READY, price One Shilling, at 117, Bishopsgate-street Within, London.

Reliable Information and advice will at any time be given on application. Also, COPIES of "BRITISH MINES CONSIDERED AS AN INVESTMENT." By J. H. MURCISON, Esq., F.G.S., F.S.S. Price 3s. 6d., by post 4s. See advertisement in another column.

Nearly ready, price One Guinea to subscribers,
SECTIONS OF THE MOUNTAIN LIMESTONE, SWALEDALE, YORKSHIRE, showing Forty Dispositions or Veins of Lead Ore, varying in Thickness from One to Forty Fathoms, with the most Productive and Unproductive portions of each Vein.

By LONSDALE BRADLEY, M.R.A.C., F.G.S.

Subscribers' names received at the office of the "Geologist," 154, Strand, London, W.C.

NOTICES TO CORRESPONDENTS.

** Much inconvenience having arisen, in consequence of several of the Numbers during the past year being out of print, we recommend that the Journal should be regularly filed on receipt; it then forms an accumulating useful work of reference.

BARYTES.—Would you permit me to enquire, through the medium of your Journal, what is the average value of barytes containing large quantities of magnesia? If there is any demand for such ore, and whether the value of barytes is increased or lessened in value by being mixed with magnesia? As there have been recently discovered some large deposits of this mixed ore, any information upon the point would be gladly accepted.—A CONSTANT READER.

POR COPPER MINES.—Should any of your readers be in possession of ores in which they imagine the precious metals exist, if they will forward samples to the Blue Anchor Mills, Blue Anchor-road, Farnham, they shall be proved by the new process, free of charge, except the carriage, which they must pay.—A. Pockham, Nov. 16.

GREENE CONSOLS.—Some short time since it was decided by the committee of management to create and issue a certain number of new shares, for the purpose of raising an additional amount of capital, as it was contrary to the associated rules of the company that any further calls could be made. The creation and issue of these new shares was objected to by the lessor, from whom the property was held under certain specified conditions. Ignoring the objection raised by the lessor, the lessee proceeded to take the ordinary steps for the issue of the shares in question. A general meeting of shareholders was subsequently held, at which it was unanimously agreed that such shares should be issued, to be offered, in the first place, *pro rata* to the adventurers, and then, if not wholly taken up at the expiration of a certain period, the remainder to be offered to the general public. At the termination of that meeting, the lessor served upon each of the committees an injunction, restraining the company from raising additional capital by the means proposed. The case was accordingly heard before one of the Vice-Chancellors, who gave a decision in favour of the company, with costs, ruling that the latter were legally justified in issuing new shares, seeing that by the rules no other means were left to raise additional capital for the development of the mine. As some time has elapsed since this proceeding took place, can any of your readers inform me in what position the company at present stands, whether all legal proceedings have been stopped, and if the development of the property is being pursued?—W. S. F.

COPPER SMELTING.—In reply to your correspondent, "One of the Oppressed," who enquires who are the parties mentioned by "Anti-Monopolist" who are purchasing copper ores at higher prices than can be obtained for them at the Tickettings, he will obtain the information he requires by referring to an advertisement in this week's *Mining Journal*, addressed to "Copper Miners."—COPPER: London, Nov. 16.

GILLY MINE (Roche).—What has become of "Truth"? Why did he not reply to my letter of the 2d inst. with his name in full? I still say that "Truth" never inspected the Gilly Mine: if he did, why not send his name? The public will then see who "Truth" is. I am prepared to meet "Truth" any time. I have now in my possession some splendid stones of the that were taken out of the lode in the bottom, or 14 fm. level, which will fully bear me out in what I have stated, and all those who have given me their reports respecting the Gilly Mine; and "Truth" also knows that the Gilly Mine is a real good property.—THOMAS PARKYN.

EAST KONGSBORG NATIVE SILVER MINING COMPANY OF NORWAY.—In more than one article in your Journal some parties (from interested motives, no doubt) have thought proper to question the title under which this company have determined to work, as well as to question the legality of a company working the property at all. If such parties would take the trouble to call at the office and look at the specimens of the ore, they would at once be satisfied as to the silver being native silver. I shall also be most happy to satisfy any gentleman that the concession specially provides for the working of the mines by a company. We can as a corporate body work these mines in perpetuity, with only this proviso,—that we do not contravene the laws of the country, and that we pay as royalty 96s. per annum to the Government.—GEORGE SEARBY, Secretary: 35, Moorgate-street, London, Nov. 18.

EAST WEAL RUSSELL.—Capt. Samuel Cheshire and Wm. Cripe have been underground at this mine to-day. I have just been favoured with a perusal of their report, which I regret is only intended for private circulation. I am not, therefore, at liberty to enter into details: suffice it, however, to say, that its contents are of a highly satisfactory character. This coming from two gentlemen of so much practical experience on all matters connected with mining enterprise, must be highly gratifying to the proprietors.—A SHAREHOLDER: Tavistock, Nov. 16.

SOUTH TARAN.—As a former shareholder in this mine, I am informed the machinery was sold to the late manager and another party. I also understand that a large quantity of lead has been returned since that time. I should like to know if the lead has been returned since the sale of materials, and the reason it was not sent to market during the progress of the mine.—SHAREHOLDER: Beccafoton, Nov. 16.

MINING IN THE CARADON DISTRICT—SOUTH CARADON WHEAL HOOPER.—The remarks of "Caradon," in last week's Journal, in reply to "Mine Agent," are rather unfortunate for him; for if he will take the trouble to read "Mine Agent's" observations again, he will find that it was in this "valuable tract of granite," and not in the killas, that he thought the best chances are of finding lodes productive. But as "Caradon" seems to be interested, and we may suppose him to be one of the lucky men in South Caradon Wheal Hooper, and if his statement is correct that the counter lode is the most southern one opened on this granite, then I would ask "Caradon" what are they working Caradon Wheal Hooper for? Do they intend to borrow a piece of South Caradon sett, and try to overtake the counter lode?—A MINE AGENT: Nov. 17.

WEST DEVON CONSOLS.—This company is one of those formed under the Limited Liability Act, for working a piece of ground immediately adjoining the Devon Great Consols on the west, and generally believed to be intersected by the lodes of that property. Operations were commenced by parties in possession of the ground previous to the present company; and so far as opened the appearances warrant (in the opinion of parties able to judge) a further outlay of capital to fully develop the lodes seen in the sett. It is, however, to be regretted that since the formation of the present company sufficient energy has not been exercised so as to place the whole of the shares, and thus enable the works to be carried on, which have been, as I am advised, at a standstill for some months past, thereby inflicting a very great injustice on those shareholders who took up their shares on the issuing of the prospectus (now some months since), and who were, by the statements contained therein, led to believe that ere this their property would have been in a favourable position; at least, such I am inclined to think must have proved the case, but for the extreme supineness of the directors in allowing the affairs of the company to stand still for want of a very small proportion of the required capital.—ONE INTERESTED.

LIMOTTES'S SAFETY-CAGE.—J. H. (Bristol).—This cage was described in the *Mining Journal* of Oct. 22, and is pronounced by those well qualified to give an opinion to be fully competent to accomplish the object in view. The grips by which the cage is prevented from falling in case of accident are so connected to the suspending rope, or chain, that whilst the rope is perfect the cage can ascend and descend as easily as if no safety apparatus were attached; immediately, however, the rope breaks the grip is brought into play, and the further descent of the cage is arrested.

THE CARADON DISTRICT.—Your correspondent, Mr. H. G. Sharp, in his communication of last week imputes a most unworthy motive to the party who furnished the Notabilities in the previous week's Journal, but without, in my opinion, in any way shaking the justness of those remarks, or even attempting to disprove them. I have always referred to that column with pleasure, and looked upon it as containing what has often proved to be facts relating to the different mines, and certainly cannot discover what it is Mr. Sharp has to complain of. Does he wish to bolster up Great Caradon by endeavouring to prove that the South Caradon counter lode runs through it, because during the past few weeks a considerable improvement has taken place in East Caradon? If such be the case, he certainly uses strange means to do so. Is he aware (which I can hardly believe him) that the stratum of ground is entirely different in the two mines; that it is a characteristic of the district that those lodes making rich in the granite become poor on reaching the killas, and that Great Caradon is in the latter? On reference to Capt. Taylor's report, I find what might be expected from the district, that so far as the lodes are developed they present a promising appearance; and I believe it to be the intention of the present company to go on and energetically prove them, as they have every requisite at surface for that purpose. But what I complain of is Mr. H. G. Sharp setting himself up as a judge of mining, and, as it would appear, making a statement respecting this property totally without foundation in fact,—so far as at present proved, as the counter has not been traced through Tokewbury sett, nor any attempt made as yet to do so,—and which the mine would have been better without, the character of its lodes being such as to lead to the belief that they will open out well when more fully developed.—J. M.

BROWNSLOW.—A typographical error in our last Journal reported this mine to have sold 30 tons of lead ore to Mr. Adam Eyston, at 14s. 14d.—44s. against a corresponding monthly cost of 39s. 7s. 6d.; the latter should have been 39s. 7s. 6d.

Coal and Colliery Operations.

In the MINING JOURNAL of Jan. 7, 1860, will be commenced the publication of the first of the series of

PRIZE ESSAYS ON COAL MINING.

These Essays will present a complete detail of the system of working pursued in each of the districts treated of, and will contain such an amount of practical information as cannot fail to render them highly valuable to all connected with the exploration of coal fields. Each Essay is from the pen of a practical man, and the data given may, therefore, be confidently relied on.

THE MINING JOURNAL Railway and Commercial Gazette.

LONDON, NOVEMBER 19, 1859.

The approaching expiration of the Act regulating the Inspection of Collieries will necessarily bring the whole subject of the condition of the mining districts, and the objects to be sought by inspection, prominently before the House of Commons and the public during the next session of Parliament. Of course, the leading and most important object will be to introduce such amendments into the present Colliery Act as may be suggested by the experience of its working. But there is reason to believe that an attempt will also be made on this occasion to extend the principle, so as to include metallic mines in the operation of the Act. The statistics which have of late years been brought before the public by Cornish physicians, showing the frightful prevalence of early deaths among the mining population of that county, have strongly impressed the minds of some benevolent and influential men, who, acting under this impression, contemplate making an effort to procure for the Cornish working miners the benefit, as they consider, of inspection, on the re-enactment of the Act in the course of the ensuing year.

It is more than probable that the promoters of this innovation will not on this occasion be successful in inducing the Government to acquiesce in their views; and, in the absence of any very strong public sympathies, there can be little doubt that either House of Parliament—personally uninformed and indifferent—will be influenced by, and act upon, the opinions of the Executive. Still, the question once set rolling may soon assume formidable proportions; and it certainly behoves the leading metallic mine proprietors and mine agents at once to take some active steps to make known their opinions, and protect their interests. This is a case in which the new Miners' Association of Cornwall and Devon might usefully be made the organ for the expression of the collective opinion of the interest which, it is to be hoped, it may fully represent in these counties.

The great mortality among the metallic mining population of the West, upon which such stress will be laid, is, no doubt, a very lamentable thing, and one which should be remedied, at all cost, as far as possible. The general introduction of man-engines, or some other machinery for raising the miner from deep mines, is the first desideratum. The better ventilation of every part of the mine is the next. We are satisfied that the majority of our mine owners will not, within reasonable limits, count the cost of improvement where human life is concerned; and that no pressure of inspection is necessary to induce them to adopt every improvement or alteration which can be satisfactorily shown to be conducive to the health of those in their employment. Let them show that such is their feeling—let them give evidence to the world that the health of the working man is not to them a matter of indifference—and they may be under no apprehension of Government interference, contrary to their views and interests.

It will be recollect that, some fifteen months since, a dispute arose between Mr. OLIVER, a shareholder in, and Mr. RICHARD TREDDINICK, the purser of the Old Tolgus United Mines, the result being the removal of the management of the mines to the offices of Mr. W. CHARLES, and a suit in Chancery was commenced against the company, at the instance of Mr. OLIVER, who had already attempted, unsuccessfully, to obtain a conviction against the former purser under the Fraudulent Trustees Act. At that time Mr. TREDDINICK was the largest shareholder in the mines, and as a guarantee for the payment of certain sums due from him to the adventurers, he consented to give bonds for the amount, and to deposit a certain number of shares as security, which bonds Mr. TREDDINICK has since honourably discharged, the last resolution with reference to the arrangement having been unanimously carried at the meeting of the Buller and Bassett adventurers on Tuesday—that the purser be authorised to cancel the bond, and re-transfer the shares to Mr. TREDDINICK, on receipt of the small balance which he is now prepared to pay.

Leaving the value of the mines to be judged of from the reports which from time to time appear in the MINING JOURNAL, a few words upon the course pursued by the parties to the dispute, and the effect of their proceedings upon the progress of the companies, will not be uninteresting. Mr. OLIVER has persisted in carrying on his proceedings in Chancery, against the Old Tolgus United Mines, although it appears that he is now becoming desirous of escaping from the net in which he has entangled himself, and is much in arrear for calls; steps would be taken against him, but from inability of the company's solicitor to discover his place of abode—the effect of these steps has been to shake the confidence of the public in the adventure, and induce several of the most respectable shareholders to sell their shares, although they feel bound to declare that it is not from any want of confidence in the mine, but simply because they have become heartily tired of the company being involved in legal troubles. At the same meeting at which these unfavourable facts were brought forward, however, the purser (Mr. CHARLES) was enabled not only to declare that the present prospects of the mines were highly encouraging, but also that during the past fifteen months he had received from Mr. TREDDINICK, on the trust account, no less than 3000L; and that it was with this money that the operations at the mine had been carried on. He had, moreover, the satisfaction of announcing that the injunction obtained by Mr. OLIVER was likely to be shortly dissolved, and that henceforth their course would be smooth enough. It need scarcely be remarked that the result was that the meeting separated well pleased with the position of their affairs, although a call of 2s. per share had been made.

A special general meeting of shareholders of the CONNORREE MINING COMPANY was held on Tuesday, for the purpose of confirming the resolutions passed at the general meeting of Oct. 11, which had for its object the remodelling of the Articles of Association, so as to enable the directors to hold their meetings in Dublin, and to carry on the business of the company at the offices in that city. The meeting was attended by some of the largest holders of the shares, and the adoption of the resolutions was unanimous; so that henceforth all details will be carried out by the directors in Dublin, and the offices will continue in London for registration only, and the convenience of the English shareholders. This is just as it should be. The greatest proportion of the capital has been subscribed in Ireland, and the works being within easy distance of Dublin, it is only reasonable that the seat of management should be in that city. It was stated at the meeting that 10,000 more shares might have been readily disposed of in the sister kingdom to gratuitous applicants—indeed, that any amount of capital could be obtained. Connorree is evidently a popular undertaking amongst the Irish capitalists and moneyed men, and its merits and capabilities justify the favourable impression which it has made; while, with regard to the undertaking in a financial point of view, it is clear that if an individual could obtain returns equivalent to 7 or 8 per cent. on the nominal capital of the company, the application of increased means through the instrumentalities of a combined body of shareholders renders it only reasonable to suppose that very much larger benefit will accrue.

The adjoining property of the Wicklow Copper Company was once similarly circumstanced; it was worked by individuals, and then formed into an association for more adequate capital, since which it has flourished in a most remarkable manner. A dividend of 80 per cent. has just been declared on the shares, and this is, moreover, the third division of profits during the year, thereby showing that more than the entire capital has been returned to the shareholders within twelve months. We believe this is without parallel. By some it is considered that Connorree offers greater

probabilities of equal results than the Wicklow Copper Company did at the same stage of their progress, and the position of the former is more advantageous in general respects, and for the transmission of the ore for shipment to Liverpool and elsewhere. Although the denomination of this extraordinarily prosperous company is the Wicklow Copper, its chief, indeed almost the entire, production is sulphur ore—the same as at Connorree; therefore, in considering the two projects, the one must not be regarded as yielding copper and the other sulphur ore, but that the productions of both are alike, both sending sulphur ore containing, more or less, a percentage of copper and silver, and both furnishing precipitate of copper from the water from the respective mines. They are consequently without difference as respects the nature of their productions, and will, it is thought, be equally without difference when Connorree has brought to maturity the extension of the works, which will at once be commenced under the auspices of the direction now officially and legally located in Dublin.

The extraordinary profits realised by the Hon. Col. DOUGLAS PENNANT, from the celebrated Penrhyn Quarries, amounting, it has been stated, to between 100,000L and 200,000L per annum; and by the present owners from those of the late Mr. ASSUETON SMITH, at Llanberis, have invested the Bangor Slate Quarries with an interest unequalled by any others in the known world. The remarkable series of slate veins in these quarries produce slates, for all purposes, superior to those of any other group in the principality—hence the extraordinary demand for Bangor slates, which demand is still annually increasing, and which defies the most strenuous efforts of capital and labour adequately to supply.

In our advertising columns will be found a prospectus of the TALYSARN SLATE COMPANY, which has been established for the purpose of extending the working of the freehold slate quarries long known as the Talyssarn Quarries, for many years the property of, and worked by, the late eminent and wealthy goldsmiths of Ludgate-hill—RUNDELL, BRIDGE, and CO.

These quarries, which are on the identical veins of slate traversing the Penrhyn and Llanberis Quarries, were partially developed by their late owners, and are now to be worked on a scale commensurate with their real importance, by which in a few years they are likely to rival the largest quarries in the county.

It is a remarkable fact that, with the exception of the two quarries named, this is believed to be the only freehold quarry property in the principality, and as royalties are payable in other quarries, but from which this is wholly exempt, ranging from 2s. 6d. to 4s. 6d. per ton, some idea may be formed of the enormous saving in this respect, and the consequent advantage of a freehold slate quarry.

The capital of the company is 50,000L, of which 10,000L is to be appropriated as a working capital. The entire property, engine, plant, machinery and all included, has been purchased for 40,000L, but the late proprietor having stipulated to receive half the purchase money in shares, a small sum, comparatively, is required for all the purposes of the company. The machinery, consisting of steam-engines, water-wheels, water-balances, lifting frames, inclined planes, with drums, chains, and framways, and all the necessary adjuncts of cottages, workshops, implements, plant, and machinery, will be found adequate to all requirements.

The whole estate, which is upwards of 70 acres in extent, is slate rock, and the transit of slates from the quarries to the shipping port of Carnarvon is effected by means of the Nantlle Railway, which runs through the quarries, the present cost being 2s. 8d. per ton for carriage from the quarries to the ship. Another railway, however, of only one-half the distance, has been projected from the quarries to the sea, which will ultimately lead to diminished cost of transit, and facilitate the removal of all the waste rock to the sea.

In the detailed prospectus will be found reports from the managers of the Bangor, Penyrosedd, and Halydyrys Quarries, and an admirable and most convincing statistical statement, showing a profit, within two years, of at least 10,000L per annum, or 20 per cent. on the capital, which will be gradually augmented year by year as the workings are extended, the supply of slate rock being literally inexhaustible.

Mr. WILLIAM JONES, of the firm of JONES BROTHERS, of Wharf-road, City-road, and Pimlico, slate merchants, has also added his testimony to the foregoing, and by his opinion has stamped a high value on the property of the company.

The directors are all well known City men of high standing, and the appointments of the company appear unexceptionable; and, in all respects, the manner in which this undertaking has been placed before the public reflects the highest credit on all concerned; the most scrupulous exactitude seems to have been observed in all its details.

As a bona fide British enterprise, and calculated to benefit to a great extent, not only those who invest their capital, but the

to which it is in every way applicable, and by means of which the surveyor is able to give mathematical proof of all his dialling operations, dispelling all doubt in the minds of both employer and employed; this is certainly a mining desideratum.

We have spoken at length of the bad practice of repeating at the surface the dialling or survey taken underground; sometimes this is dispensed with by a few of the more enlightened colliery agents, but in the absence of correct plans mapping often leads to more serious errors than the repetition of the dialling or survey on the surface. In these cases the diallings are plotted upon the colliery maps, which are at times found to be of the most imperfect character. All plans or maps intended for mining purposes should undergo a mathematical test before they are to be relied on, or pronounced perfect. How often are the pit-shafts found seriously out of their true position, whilst the magnetic meridian and the whole boundary of the colliery, as well as the underground workings, are altogether misrepresented. If these things were not so, how could such sad calamities occur as we too often hear of? How frequently does it happen, when the workings of one colliery approach those of another, that suddenly some of the old workings are struck, instantly releasing large quantities of water, long pent up perhaps, and the hollows, or chambers, charged with the most noxious gases, inundating not only the workings of the colliery immediately concerned, but often of other collieries and districts, and frequently involving the awful sacrifice of so many human lives, and heavy losses of time and money to owners of property. Are not some of these cases fresh in the minds of our readers? Such lamentable accidents could scarcely have occurred if the old underground workings in the one colliery and the approaching workings of the other had been confined to the limits of their respective boundaries, and the whole vigilantly and properly surveyed. The imperfection of the present surveys is proved from the fact that we hear in some cases, of a series of borings made in the solid coal in advance to ascertain the whereabouts of these dreaded life, health, and property destroying agents. Does it require further proof than these facts to convince those so nearly concerned of the great imperfection of the system we have been endeavouring to expose, and should be glad to see remedied?

We sincerely hope that the owners and managers of collieries, in all parts of the kingdom, will never rest satisfied until the diallings and surveys of the underground workings are made with positive accuracy. It can hardly be expected that that worthy class of men to whom the development and working of a very large proportion of our collieries is now confided know much, if anything at all, about the science of trigonometry, &c., although several works have been published with a view to this end, and have no doubt been appreciated by many engaged in mining pursuits. Amongst the efforts made to effect this object we may mention some tables which we have had an opportunity of seeing, prepared by Mr. J. P. Baker, a mining surveyor of considerable experience, residing at Wolverhampton. Mr. Baker's object in preparing these tables is to afford to mining surveyors who do not possess any acquaintance with trigonometry and decimal arithmetic facilities for readily reducing all their diallings to a right-angled triangle. Every straight length measured being regarded as the hypotenuse of a right-angled triangle, the table gives the corresponding length of the base, or perpendicular, as the case may be, in feet, inches, and tenths, indicating whether it is to be added or deducted, according to the bearing and by employing a simple table the base, perpendicular, and hypotenuse of the right-angled triangle of which the centre of the shaft and the point to which the dialling extends forms the hypotenuse, are given. In principle the operation is similar to navigation, although necessarily much simpler, and any person of ordinary intelligence would in a few hours be able to find the result of all the diallings correctly. By reversing the diallings, proceeding from the point most distant from the shaft to the shaft, all the observations may readily be tested. We trust Mr. Baker may publish these tables for the benefit of mining surveyors generally.

THE COAL TRADE.

The following is a statement of the delivery of coals, &c., in the port of London during the month of October:

	Ships.	Tons.	Ships.	Tons.	
Newcastle.....	305	102,382	Hartlepool & West Hartl.	197	55,194
Seaham.....	67	16,670	Scotch	10	1,946
Sunderland.....	229	82,890	Welsh	30	10,502
Middlesb'ry.....	20	5,037	Yorkshire, &c.....	47	4,248
Blyth.....	9	2,496	Small and cinders	16	2,494
Total	930	283,549			
Total imported in Oct., 1859		281,790			
<i>Comparative Statement of 1858 and 1859.</i>					
Imported from Jan. 1 to Oct. 31, 1859	Ships	5,633	Tons	2,660,988	
Imported from Jan. 1 to Oct. 30, 1858	Ships	5,669	Tons	2,645,447	
Increase of ships and tons in present year.....		14		15,541	

THE RAILWAY COAL TRADE.

Monthly statement of coal and coke brought by railway and canal within the London district, during the month of October:

Railways.	Tons cwt.	Railways.	Tons cwt.		
London and North-Western	44,275	7	Midland	3,577	0
Great Northern	33,414	5	South Eastern	1,660	18
Eastern Counties	6,121	13	South Western	878	1
Great Western	4,911	0			
Total by railway in Oct., 1859	93,941	4			
Coals by railway in Oct., 1858		92,008	9		
Coals by canal in Oct., 1858		1,625	10		
<i>Comparative Statement of 1858 and 1859.</i>					
Coals by railway from January 1 to Oct. 31, 1858	919,157	18			
Coals by railway from January 1 to Oct. 31, 1859	940,490	19			
Decrease in the year 1859—railways		8,333	19		
Coals by canal from January 1 to Oct. 31, 1858	17,290	5			
Coals by canal from January 1 to Oct. 30, 1859	14,458	15			
Decrease in the year 1859—canals		2,831	10		

Messrs. Crace-Calvert and Richard Johnson are pursuing an elaborate investigation into the nature of the alloys of the metals. By a very persevering and ingenious system of experiments, they have succeeded in throwing great light upon the important but hitherto obscure question, as to whether these alloys are mere mixtures, or definite chemical compounds. They have ascertained, for instance, that the bronze (tin and copper) alloys are definite compounds; while the tin and zinc alloys are mere mixtures. The enquiry is one of great practical utility.

A subject familiar to most of our readers—the romantic incidents of the life of Richard Trevithick—has been brought before the scientific public, in a paper by Mr. Edmonds, jun., of Penzance, in the *Edinburgh Philosophical Journal*, entitled "Contributions to the Biography of Richard Trevithick, C.E." Some of the information contained in this paper is new, and is all highly interesting and well put together. Full extracts are given from a petition prepared for presentation to Parliament for public compensation for his numerous admirable inventions. The petition was prepared by Mr. Edmonds's father, acting as Trevithick's solicitor, but it never was presented, a fact very characteristic of the man. A letter, dated Jan. 5, 1853, from the late Mr. Michael Williams to Mr. Watkins, of the North-Western Railway, gives an admirable summary of the character and vast achievements of this great engineering genius, "the greatest, and, at the same time, the worst-used man in Cornwall."

Mr. Henry Schofield, of Newcastle-upon-Tyne, has addressed a letter to the *Philosophical Magazine*, on a matter of great interest to pyrites-producing mines and sulphuric acid manufacturers. Referring to the objections made by Prof. Davy to the use of pyrites in the manufacture of that acid, in consequence of the effects of the arsenic it contains being continued through all the manufacturing processes in which the acid is used—for instance, the manufacture of artificial manures—he points out some facts which may have an injurious effect upon those home mines largely depending on their pyrites produce, such as the Wicklow Mines. Arsenic, he says, is invariably met with in the Wicklow and Cornish ores, but this seems not to be the case with those imported from foreign countries, particularly Belgium, which it appears is of a first-rate quality, quite free from arsenic, and is coming largely into use: it is imported by the Belgian Pyrites Company of Antwerp. Spain also produces large quantities of pyrites equally good. To those who remember the depression of lead mining many years ago by the introduction of Spanish lead, the similar depression of zinc mining, and the entire annihilation of manganese mining by Belgian and German imports, will see how soon these things may be-

come important. Those interested ought to look into the matter without delay, for if a prejudice, right or wrong, is once created against the use of the pyrites ores of the United Kingdom, it will take years to remove it.

THE IRON AND METAL TRADES OF STAFFORDSHIRE.

[FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT AT WOLVERHAMPTON.]

Nov. 17.—The Iron Trade presents no new feature calling for notice. It is stated that a small portion of a very large order for rails for the East Indian Peninsula Railway has been given out in South Staffordshire.

In the Hardware Trades there is a good business doing, despite the slackness of the foreign markets generally. In almost every branch of the hardware trades there is a good demand, and this is felt to be thoroughly sound. Allusion was last week made to the very active demand for rim locks (incorrectly printed "iron"), and so great is the demand that the makers publicly announce an increase in price. Some degree of anxiety is felt in relation to the Australian trade, the impression being that the large exports during the last few months will lead to as serious a glut as was experienced in the early part of the year.

The Messrs. T. and C. Highway, ironmasters, Walsall, passed their last examination at the Birmingham Bankruptcy Court on Monday last. The total liabilities amount to about 30,000*l.*, of which a considerable proportion is secured. The bankrupts represent their losses by trade at 9460*l.*, and by bad and doubtful debts at 17,242*l.* The assets are larger than most of the estates which have fallen into the hands of the Bankruptcy Court.

A careful investigation of the circumstances attending the late lamentable accident at one of the Earl Granville's collieries at Hanley, alluded to last week, has been made before the coroner and jury. It is evident that neither trouble nor expense had been spared by the noble proprietor and his agent, Mr. Bourne, to render the working of the colliery free from liability to accident, and the engine-tenter, Gallow, from whose momentary neglect the fearful catastrophe occurred, was a remarkably steady, careful man.

A memorial signed by hundreds of the men was prepared shortly after the accident, in testimony of their high opinion of his character. The depth of the principal shaft was 507 yards, and the winding-engine raised a load of coals up this distance in a single minute. In raising men, however, twice the period of time was occupied, but even at this reduced speed the cage would be carried from the mouth of the shaft to the pulley in less than ten seconds. This fact at once shows how intense should be the vigilance of the man at the engine. As it was, he possessed peculiar facilities to guide him in his work. After receiving the signal from the hooker-on at the bottom of the shaft, from which he learned that the cage which he was raising was freighted with human life, his eye should be at once fixed upon the indicator, from which he could see at a glance the position of the cage in the shaft, and when it has reached such a position that two strokes of the engine would bring it to the surface, a bell is struck, still further to call his attention. With a view still more certainly to avoid the possibility of any accident from the possible derangement of the indicator, it was fixed in duplicate. The engine and the whole apparatus was admirable, as was testified by Mr. Wynne, the Government Inspector, who after the accident found that it and the indicators and signals worked admirably.

It appeared plain that the statement originally made by Gallow was correct—that two men went into the engine-house through a window, by means of which the engine-tenter can see the shaft; that one of them spoke either to Gallow or to the other man, asking if they were in Gallow's way; that the latter leaned forward to catch what was said, and in doing so allowed the moment to pass for stopping the engine, which, however, he stopped in not less than a second afterwards, as the cage actually balanced on the top of the pulley, and there was no strain upon the rope when it fell. Gallow was committed for manslaughter, but released on bail by the coroner; and the jury expressed their opinion that but for Tellit and Williams, the two men who entered the engine-house for the purpose of taking an account of time, violating one of the special rules in doing so, this fearful accident would not have occurred. With a view to prevent a repetition of an accident from this cause, Mr. Bourne is having the lookout opening closed with wire.

It is, however, evident that, despite all precautions, the process of lowering and raising men in so deep a shaft, and at so great a velocity, must always involve the risk of over-winding, and hence of human life. Wonderful, indeed, must that attention be concentrated which in the constant performance of such an operation is never diverted or relaxed; for a single second's neglect involves almost certain death to those being raised. All contrivances to prevent the possibility of overdriving must fall short of the necessity of the case, and a provision to ensure safety in case the motion of the engine is not arrested at the right moment is absolutely necessary to render safe the working of any colliery, much more of deep mines like the one in question.

Amongst the various inventions which have had this object in view, one patented by Mr. Samuel Bailey, mining agent to Messrs. J. C. and T. Bagnall, appears admirably fitted to fulfil the object desired. Its first recommendation to the favourable notice of the colliery proprietors is derived from the fact that one of these apparatuses has been for nine months fixed at one of the collieries of the firm for which Mr. Bailey is engaged; that it has actually prevented cages from being accidentally drawn over the pulley during that time, and that it has been on many occasions tested, and invariably found to effect its object in an admirable manner. In the *Mining Journal* of next week we hope to render its construction easily and fully comprehensible by means of a diagram. In the absence of that necessary aid to a complete elucidation of its principle, it may suffice to remark that two objects are required to be effected in order to insure safety from the consequences of over-winding: first, that the cage rope shall be detached from the winding rope before the former reaches the pulley; and, secondly, that the cage shall be supported from falling back down the shaft, or even upon the platform which may be placed over it. The latter object is comparatively easy of accomplishment, and Mr. Bailey originally effected it by strong side springs fixed to two uprights, between which the cage passes, confining his other apparatus to effecting the separation of the rope from the cage. The apparatus itself, in external appearance, is egg-shaped, but flat; the conical extremity pointing downwards, and having attached to it the rope or chain by which the skip or cage is suspended. On the upper side there is another hook, or opening, for the reception of the extremity of the rope or chain which extends from it to the drum of the winding-engine. Two flat plates of iron on each side enclose and keep in place the mechanism, within which constitutes the invention. An iron bar, to the upper end of which the chain or rope which extends to the engine is attached, passes down into the apparatus; and the problem to be solved is to secure this iron bar so as to enable the cage to be raised by means of it, and to disengage it at the moment of danger. It is bevelled on either side in two separate inclined planes, so as to present two square shoulders on each side with an upward surface; and on each side of it a piece of iron, fitting into the bevels, and having corresponding, and of course, opposing square shoulders, serves to keep the movable bar firmly in its place when they are pressed against it. These lateral bars turn on a pivot at the bottom, and at the upper extremity are kept pressed against the centre bar by two short levers, which project a few inches from each side of the apparatus, these again being kept up by a strong spring. By pressing these side levers or arms down, the lateral pieces pressing against the central bar are allowed to fall back, and that bar is released, and so the rope would be drawn over the pulley with this centre bar at its extremity, whilst the rest of the apparatus to which the cage is suspended would be disengaged. These levers are thus pressed down by a strong iron ring placed just below the pulley, the diameter of which is sufficient to admit the apparatus, but not the projecting arms, and as soon as these latter strike against the separation of the cage and the winding tackle takes place.

So far the great object of the inventor was achieved, the cage thus detached resting on the side springs. But Mr. Bailey saw that he could readily combine with the detachment of the cage a provision for the suspending the cage upon the ring before mentioned. This is effected by two hooks placed above the levers, which are held back when the levers are horizontal, but which, on the levers being depressed, by striking the ring, are released and pressed outwards and over the ring, by the action of the centre-piece as it is snatched out. The invention is remarkably ingenious, and works admirably. It does not require delicate construction, as the force applied to it when it acts is the whole power of the winding-engine. Only one possible drawback can be suggested, which is, that something falling down the shaft might strike the levers, and detach the cage; but considering that it must press down both at once, they being on opposite sides, and that the size of the apparatus is so small—about 15 inches in width—as compared with the shaft, and the projection of the side arms so slight, this possibility appears very remote. The apparatus can be erected

at from 8*l.* to 10*l.*, according to local circumstances; and if it fulfils the promise which its simplicity and several months' experience of its working afford, the employment in the shafts of mines of it, or of some equally effective invention, will become a duty the neglect of which will be most culpable. Mr. Bourne, Earl Granville's agent, anxious to avoid the possibility of the recurrence of so fearful a casualty for the future, has sent for a model of Mr. Bailey's invention, as well as of some others which are designed to effect the same object.

THE MINING INDUSTRY OF IRELAND.

[FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT IN LUBLIN.]

Nov. 17.—The meeting of the General Mining Company will be held, as I stated in my last, on Dec. 5; the statement of accounts, I regret, does not form an exception to those issued for some half-years past; but, although apparently very unsatisfactory, they are really not so in reality, as a great portion of the disbursements has been on account of permanent improvements, and the aim of the directors seems to have been to spend money more in the hope of prospective and permanent improvements than to realise any immediate return; whatever has been done I feel sure has been done for the best, as I am aware that the directors are most anxious to do all they can to promote the company's welfare; while the intelligent agent at the mines, Capt. King, will not yield to any one in skill and perseverance, and in anxiety to serve the company. However, the balance-sheet, as a simple debit and credit account, is decidedly not a favourable one, and the items may be epitomised thus:

Balance from last account	£1813 16 0
Balance to next account	£1451 0 5 <i>1/2</i>
Excess of expenditure	1362 15 6 <i>1/4</i> = £2813 16 0
Arrived at thus :—	
Total disbursements at mines	£1759 2 5
Sundry expenses	233 5 6 <i>1/4</i>
Bill returned	73 6 5 = £2085 14 4 <i>1/2</i>
Less fees sold	719 5 4 = £1375 9 6 <i>1/4</i>
Fees and sundries	12 13 6
Total	£1362 15 6 <i>1/4</i>

Of the total disbursements at mines, 48*l.*. 3*s.* was for prospective work at Silver Mines, in driving an adit and sinking a shaft to further the raising of the zinc ore; this sum should, therefore, be deducted from the apparent loss of 1362*l.* 15*s.* 6*1/4*d., leaving the amount 879*l.* 12*s.* 6*1/4*d. That this is correct is borne out by the fact that the balance of assets over liabilities is only 598*l.* less than that shown in the previous statement. I learn that thousands of tons of zinc ore are now laid open, and all the levels quite cleared, and ready for operations; also a cargo of 40 tons of the stuff is about being forwarded to Wales, which will be a sufficient quantity to fully test its present character.

All the shares in the Crookhaven Mine, 8000 in number, have been taken up and subscribed for; so completely, indeed, that applications for shares have been refused. This is one of the few instances which, like the case of the Carysfort Company, form exceptions to the manner in which mining companies are generally started. The difference between the Carysfort and Crookhaven Companies is this, that English shareholders preponderate in the latter—about 6000 shares being distributed in England, and the balance here. The former manager, Capt. Henry Thomas, has been appointed agent at the mines. A cargo of coals has been ordered, and the works will now be

Celine, from Santander, with 144 tons of lapis-calaminaris, for H. Bath and Sons; *Pauline*, from Santander, with about 106 tons of iron ore, in bulk, to order; *Bonne Marie*, from Santander, with 140 tons of copper ore, for H. Bath and Sons; *Aigle*, from Antwerp, with 160 tons of clay, to order, and four cases of marble slabs; *Jenne Celestine*, from Redon, with 140 tons of lapis calaminaris, for H. Bath and Sons; *Pizarro*, from Honololo, with a miscellaneous cargo, for H. Bath and Sons. Among the foreign exports, 600 tons of Bwifla steam-coal have been shipped for Lisbon and Gibraltar; 700 tons of Merthyr steam-coal, by Wayne and Co., for St. Nazaire, Malta, and Nantes; 900 tons of Powell's Duffryn steam coal, for Syra and Cape de Verde; 600 tons of Forchamman coal, for Madeira; 200 tons of Peggy's coal, for Havre; 297 tons of coal for Coquimbo; 1619 nail-way bars, 229 tons of coke, and miscellaneous, for Caldera, by H. Bath and Sons; 500 tons of Struve's coal, for Coquimbo; 600 tons of steam coal, to various foreign stations, by Cory, Yeo, and Co.; 900 tons of Warlich's patent fuel, for Madras; 300 tons of Lyon's patent fuel, for Alicante, with other miscellaneous cargoes.

At the usual monthly meeting of the Swansea Harbour Trustees, on Monday, it was resolved that in future half-tonnage rates be charged in respect of vessels entering the harbour in ballast seeking freights and leaving without cargoes, providing such vessels do not remain in the harbour exceeding four tides. It was also reported by the Works Committee that the low-level railway, in course of construction for the purpose of connecting the copper-works and patent fuel establishments on the float with the New South Dock, recently opened, would in the course of a week be completed, which will afford greater facilities for freightage purposes than at present exist. The affairs of the port were reported to be in a highly prosperous state.

REPORT FROM NORTHUMBERLAND AND DURHAM.

[FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.]

Nov. 17.—The Coal Trade continues tolerably active. The extensive collieries on the Wear, belonging to the Earl of Durham, are very brisk: the large stocks on hand a few months ago are nearly all cleared away. After encountering many difficulties, the Chatershaugh Colliery is now producing coal to some extent, and there are at work about 20 coal pits belonging to this nobleman, while they are at present opening three more for the purpose of working coal. Altogether it is expected that early in the ensuing spring the collieries in full work at this extensive concern will be about 24. The collieries of the Marchioness of Londonderry are scarcely so brisk, but a good business is doing. The value of house coals has improved of late, and others also in proportion. The export coal trade from the north-eastern ports for October has been good, the total exports having been 307,095 tons, against 272,825 tons in October, 1858. The exports from Newcastle have been 155,689 tons, against 134,834 tons in the corresponding month last year; from Shields, 2998 tons, against 5842 tons; from Blyth, 5730 tons, against 6601 tons; from Amble, 3093 tons, against 4666 tons; from Sunderland, 77,810 tons, against 69,541 tons; from Seaham, 4355 tons, against 6375 tons; from the Hartlepools, 50,514 tons, against 36,766 tons; from Middlesbrough, 9906 tons, against 800 tons, showing an increase at Newcastle, Sunderland, the Hartlepools, and Middlesbrough, and a decrease at Shields, Blyth, Amble, and Seaham. The rate of freights has not materially altered; they are quoted at present from the Tyne to London, 6s. 9d. to 7s. 3d. per ton; to Ireland, 9s. to 10s. per keel; the Mediterranean, 23s. per keel.

The formal opening of the Border Counties Railway from Hexham to Countess Park, the point to which the line is completed, is expected to take place early in December. In the next session of Parliament a bill is to be promoted for the amalgamation of the Border Counties and North British Railways by the latter company.

A dreadful boiler explosion occurred at the West Cramlington Colliery, on Tuesday last, by which two men were killed, and one seriously and three slightly injured. At the time of the explosion three men were engaged in repairing the boiler adjoining the one which has burst, one being on the outside and two within the boiler. The men within the boiler escaped with trifling injuries, but the poor fellow on the outside was killed on the spot. The noise caused by the explosion was great, it was heard and felt several miles from Cramlington. Nothing has as yet transpired as to the cause of the explosion. It will, of course, form the subject of an enquiry before the coroner. The damage done by the explosion is very considerable, and about 400 pitmen and lads will be thrown out of employment some time, until the boilers and engines are put into a working state again.

REPORT FROM YORKSHIRE, DERBYSHIRE, AND LANCASHIRE.

[FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT IN CHESTERFIELD.]

Nov. 16.—The Iron Trade is less active than we noticed it a short time ago, owing principally to the strike in the London building trades, and a diminution of exports; but, notwithstanding, it is in a healthy condition. Orders continue to arrive steadily, and the mills and forges are in full operation. The makers of first-class brands find no difficulty in obtaining the full rates of quarter-day.

The Coal Trade is very active, and the demand continues to increase weekly. The competition with the South Yorkshire coalowners for the London trade continues, and we learn that the pits in general are yielding more than an average supply. The coal trade in Derbyshire is much brisker than at any period during the last few years. The Staveley Collieries are now yielding about 200 tons per month more than at this period last year. Mr. Barrow, the proprietor of these works, is a tolerably good customer to the Midland Railway, paying them in carriage alone something approaching 50,000*t.* per annum. These figures will show the gigantic nature of these works. Messrs. Firth, of Whittington, Derbyshire, who manufacture steel under a German patent, are enlarging their works. The metal is highly approved, and we understand Messrs. Firth have purchased the sole right of using it in England. Messrs. Bainbridge and partners are working the colliery in the same locality which was commenced by Messrs. Harrison and Muschamp.

The inquest on the body of George Hayes, ironstone miner, who was killed in an ironstone pit at Wingerworth, near Chesterfield, was held on Tuesday, when a number of witnesses were examined, whose evidence tended to show how desirable it is that Government should have a staff of Inspectors for these mines. Two other men lie in a very precarious state, and faint hopes are entertained of the recovery of Mitchell, who has received more serious injuries than the man Cullen. On Monday morning week these three men were at work in a bora-gate, when an explosion occurred, which killed one and severely injured the other two. The deputy of the pit, Enoch Goodwin, whose duty it is to inspect the workings every morning before the men descend, is not proved to have done so, though he stated that he went down the pit at a quarter-past 5 in the morning, but he was not seen by the miners. The men worked with naked lights, and the underground bailiff stated that a person might go down the pit a hundred times with a naked candle, and not meet with any gas. Goodwin was described by the managers as a man of good character, steady, and attentive to his duties. The coroner attributed the accident to the slight inspection of the works which Goodwin made on the Monday morning, after they had stood for two nights and a day. The jury returned a verdict of "Accidental Death," accompanying it with a recommendation that a more rigid examination should take place every morning. Mr. Cooper, one of the managers of the works, promised that this suggestion should be attended to, and the proceedings terminated.

We are glad to observe that the Midland Company intend to apply to Parliament in the ensuing session for powers to enable them to construct a line between Rowsley and Buxton. This line will, if constructed, open out a large mineral field in Derbyshire, and will give rise to a wide spirit of speculation in our lead mines. Under present circumstances, the principal objection to augmenting lead mining operations in Derbyshire is the great expense of coal, owing to its having to be conveyed to the mines from very long distances, but should the present line be made we shall have an abundant supply of coal at a cheap rate, and steam-engines will soon increase and multiply in the Peak of Derbyshire.

The late rains have inundated many of the Derbyshire lead mines, and in those shafts where there is no steam power some time will elapse before it can be got out.

Mill Dam Mine shares have been sold this week at 20*s.* each premium. The half-yearly meeting of the Mill Town Lead Mining Company will be held next Wednesday. On Friday there will be a sale of ore, when it is expected that from 120 to 140 loads will be measured. The accounts of this company for the past half-year are very satisfactory, 3036*t.* 14s. 5*d.* having been received for lead ore, &c., 120*s.* paid in dividends of 6*s.* per

share, and 20*s.* carried to the next half-year. The mine is now looking well and doing well.

At length the long strike amongst the miners in the employ of the Wharncliffe Silkstone Colliery terminated on Friday last, and the whole of the "black sheep" were driven by force from the colliery. The police were called in a large body to preserve order. All is now quiet.

THE MINING EXCHANGE.

A general meeting of subscribers was held at Spread Eagle-court, on Thursday,

Mr. DUNSFORD in the chair.

The CHAIRMAN, after having read the notice convening the meeting, observed that it was unnecessary for him to trespass upon their time, as all were well aware of the object of the meeting—they had, according to the advertisement, to discuss the passing of Mr. Lelean's accounts, the appointment of a Chairman and committee of management, and the adoption of rules and regulations. It would be for the meeting to consider how far those subjects proposed for consideration were worthy of being carried out. It was for them to make any suggestions they thought likely to aid in the complete development of their institution, and not for him to offer any proposition on the point. With those remarks, he would call upon Mr. Lelean to read a report which he had prepared to present to the meeting.

Mr. LELEAN then read the subjoined report:

Mr. Chairman and Gentlemen.—Owing to the increasing amount of business in the Mining Market, I found it necessary about three weeks since to consult a few friends, with a view of establishing a place wherein the gentlemen connected with mining enterprise might assemble for the transaction of their business; feeling assured that the time had arrived when the shareholders and others connected with the London mining market would willingly support an Exchange instead of continuing to deal at so ignominious a place of business as the "Corner."

The result of my consultations with but a few of the gentlemen interested was gratifying in the extreme; for I not only found a general desire to see the project carried out as speedily as possible, but received the most ample assurances that I should not be unsupported. My first business was to ascertain the names of those gentlemen prepared to become members of the institution then in embryo; and my next to collect the subscriptions promised for enabling my views to be carried out.

Having so far succeeded in laying a foundation upon which the superstructure might be raised, I felt myself justified in renting rooms from the Bank of Australasia, ordering the requisite agreement to be drawn up; purchasing the furniture necessary for the institution; and, as the Mining Exchange is now an established fact, it becomes my duty to render an account of my stewardship; and I, therefore, beg to hand you, Mr. Chairman, the statement of accounts, being proud to congratulate myself upon the success of my enterprise, and upon being enabled to present you with so favourable a balance-sheet. The present prosperity is greater than I could have hoped for in so young an institution; but I trust every transaction connected with mine share dealing through members of the Mining Exchange will be characterised by an amount of straightforwardness and integrity which will inspire capitalists and the public with confidence in every respect equal to that of a similar establishment, which possesses the advantage of a century's existence.

Short as has been the time since the Mining Exchange was first proposed, I am glad to state it has now fifty-two members, amongst whom may be enumerated the most respectable of the profession; and I have no hesitation in predicting that the day is not far distant when the enterprise, although it has been commenced in an unostentatious manner, will be generally recognised as one of the most important aids to the complete and profitable development of the mineral wealth of the kingdom.

Before concluding my report, I may be permitted to add a few words with regard to the present position of mining speculation in this country, more particularly in those districts where metallic mines are worked; for, indispensable as coal is to the prosecution of all kinds of mining, coal mines continue to be worked almost invariably by private individuals, or by private partnerships; and that as far as mine share dealing is concerned, coal mining is a comparatively unimportant branch of the business. The value of metals obtained from British ore in a single year (the year 1858) was very nearly 15,000,000*t.* and the mineral raised in Cornwall alone during the same period realised considerably over 1,500,000*t.*

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weeks, without any from the Carmeal lode. This will leave a balance in their favour, and, with the discoveries, will enable the mine to give a dividend in next three months.

WHEAL GRIEVES sampled and sold last week 8471. worth of tin-stone. About 30 barrows realised 17. 16s. per barrow. The mine is looking extremely well; and the above sale will leave a profit of 300/- for the month.—**SOUTH CRESWEN** is improving; they have a good discovery, which the patience of the shareholders well deserve.

From Mr. E. COOKE:—The Market has not undergone much change as regards the general amount of business, and, with the exception of EAST RUSSELL and NORTH DOWNS, prices remain about the same. The former shares have improved, while the latter have suffered a slight reaction, on account of the lode in the 40 having been influenced by a slide, which has made it less valuable. Even this (I may call it temporary) falling off has caused a little alarm among some of the timid shareholders who, forgetful of the large quantity of ore already discovered in this level alone, have allowed themselves to be frightened out of their shares at a comparatively low price. The mine has been recently inspected by an experienced agent for a large shareholder, and I am convinced that if his report were made public it would be seen that, in his opinion, the shares are cheap at 20/- per 2000ft., or about 6½ per share in present number. UNITED MINES have not sustained their late rise, although there have been no buying orders during the week. WEST CARRADON is somewhat firmer, at 15/- to 15½. GREAT SOUTH TOLGUS have been in great demand, and have improved to 15½. WHEAL CLIFFORD are a trifle lower, but are good to buy at the current price. KELLY BRAYZ keep very steady at former quotations, and the mine is doing well. CENTRAL AND NORTH MINERA have received a temporary check in consequence of the letter signed "Truth" in last week's Journal. From my own knowledge of the respective mines, I can state that the writer of that letter has shown that he is ignorant of the district; but, after further enquiry, and the publication of full particulars, this depression will be removed, and the mines will appear more prosperous than ever. I would, therefore, caution shareholders in each mine to be unduly alarmed, but wait the result of the necessary investigation. The accounts from EAST RUSSELL are still very satisfactory, although the official report and that from private parties are of a conflicting character. The lode in the 88 end is variously estimated, at 100/- to 250/- per fathom. As I have on former occasions stated, nothing scarcely would conduct more to the interest of the Mining Market generally than the complete success of this mine, which has been so prominently before the notice of the public for a long period. A Mining Exchange has been again established. Let us hope that it may be of a more permanent character than those that have been started hitherto, and that the "doings of the Corner," which certainly adds (by its designation) no dignity to the interests we endeavour to support, may become extinct. Although it is not probable that success will at all times attend our endeavours in recommending legitimate enterprises, yet we may serve the interests of those who are willing to embark their capital by cautioning them against all schemes of a doubtful character.

MINING NOTABILIA.

[EXTRACTS FROM OUR CORRESPONDENCE.]

WHEAL BASSET—EAST BASSET.—We sampled at Wheal Bassett, on Tuesday last, 423 tons, which, by assays made yesterday, will amount to above 3200/-; also at East Bassett 183 tons, which we estimate at about 2200/- There is not much alteration in these mines since last reported.

OLD BOTTLE MINE—On a visit I found this mine working with some activity, and on enquiry learned that it was carried on entirely by one spirited individual, Mr. Croker, of Plymouth; and that 100 tons of copper were to be sold at Truro, and it was expected nearly 2000/- worth of tin between this and the end of the year. The mine is making good profits, evidently showing that when worked by the late company something was wrong, as although there were several agents engaged heavy losses were made, showing that mines, like other things, should be managed by experienced men.

CALSTOCK CONSOLS now look very rich, the bottom levels have rather increased in the quantities of copper ore they have produced.

DEVON BURRA BURRA—The discovery has increased in value from 20/- to 40/-, and now 60/- per fm. for lead, in a north and south lode crossing the shaft, which is being sunk to prove the copper lode. This is reported to be a continuation of the Devon Great Consols main lode, the component parts corresponding in character at the same depth as that extraordinary mine. From appearances, a similar deposit of copper is looked for in about 2 fms. more sinking, that being the same depth as Devon Great Consols cut rich. It is worthy of remark that all the great mines in Cornwall, also those in the immediate locality of this mine—Devon Great Consols, Wheal Friendship, and others—owe their origin to the cross lodes, causing as they do immense deposits of ore, and such as are now found in Devon Burra Burra, which bids fair to rival the principal mines of the county.

GREAT CRINNIS—The lode in the shaft was reported last to be worth full 3 tons per fm. It is now further improved, and the lode altered in its character, which augurs a further improvement. The winze, 10 fms. behind the shaft, is improving as the depth is increased, and is just as the shaft was at the same depth. The 80 east is getting clear of the influence of the cross-course, and will soon improve.

CARVATH UNITED—The lode in the 60 produces rich work for tin, and is large. The lode in the 10 west, east mine, is rich for tin, and the lode in the 80 east is 1 ft. wide, producing good ore. The lode in the shaft, 6 ft. below the 10, is 4 ft. wide, good work.

MOLLAND MINE—The cross-cut in the 42 fm. level, from the shaft, has intersected the north part of the lode, and found it to be worth from ½ to 1 ton of yellow copper ore per fathom; this cross-cut will be continued south. This is very satisfactory, as a few fathoms driving on the lode will come under the rich part of the lode passed in the 32. From this latter level alone the ore raised during the present year is about 7800/- worth, at a cost of about 1200/-.

TRENCROM MINE—They have this week a splendid improvement in Fox's new shaft, which is about 30 fathoms from the boundary; the lode in it is now 15 in. wide, worth 20/- per fathom. The lode in the 74, from Kitty, coming towards it, is also very valuable.

UNITED MINES are looking well. There are three ends at Wheal Moor, each producing 10 tons of copper ore per fathom, or together 30 tons per fathom. The 220, on the Hot lode (producing 20 tons of rich ore per fm.), is driving at 17/- per fm., and cost some time ago 50/- per fm.

PENSHALE MOOR—The whole of the shares in this mine are now allotted. The engine-house has been built, and engine purchased, and Capt. H. B. Grace reports that in six weeks he expects to have it up and in operation.—To clear up the shaft last week the men have discovered that the old workers left a lift of pumps, worth about 50/- Almost everything appears favourable towards the concern. Capt. Grace has already met with two lodes of copper and one of tin, the latter worth 85/- a ton.

NORTH WHEAL THELAWNY—The various stoves and levels are producing great quantities of silver-lead ore, and a great increase is expected shortly.

WHEAL EMILY is situated to the east on the cliff in St. Ives Bay, Cornwall, and is working on the Cost-book System by 17 or 18 resident and distant shareholders. The management is on the mine by a committee and purser; and a resident night and day agent is on the mine watching the interests of the adventurers. A steam-engine, crusher, and water-drawing machine, including a part of Stickland's invention for dressing, are at work. Several copper lodes and one lead lode are contained in the set, traversing east into the Camborne and Illogan rich mineral districts, and west into the well-known Lelant district. The underlay of the lodes is such that they intersect each other in depth, and by driving them will also in length. About 1500/- worth of copper and lead has been returned at a depth of 32 fathoms, and the lodes are gradually improving in sinking.

CROOKHAVEN MINE—The shares have been allotted in this mine. The applications were so numerous that some parties may be disappointed in not getting the full number applied for; however, the result is highly satisfactory, and the shares are at a premium in the market. Capt. Henry Thomas, the manager of the mine, reports that the engine will go to work on Saturday next; the mine will be in work in a day or two, and 10 fathoms for sinking the engine-shaft is taken at 18/- per fathom.

GREAT HEWAS—The lode in the 116 is rich for tin. The 126 is being driven to get under the shoot of tin in the 116. The west mines continue to open well, the end being all good stamp work.

TRETYOL AND MESSER—The various points at the new shaft continue to improve. The tin lode will soon be cut at the 20, and Hill Park lode will be intersected at the 40, as soon as the level is cleared. The Messer lode, at the 50, will soon be prospected, where there is a lode worth from 2 to 3 tons of good ore per fm.

GREAT WHEAL BADDERN—It will be remembered that the committee of the adventurers in this undertaking, about twelve months since, secured from the Earl Falmouth and his co-owner an addition of nearly two miles to their boundary, including the Despencer sett, through which the Old Badern silver-lead-lode runs. A shaft has been sunk on the new property about 32 fms., and the engine, rendered roughly efficient for any amount of work, removed to the scene of its future labour. Thursday, the 10th inst., was fixed for giving the shaft its cognomen of "Hill Brothers," and for setting the renovated engine its work. A deputation from the committee, consisting of Messrs. Charles Hill, John F. Williams, and Thomas Flemming, with the secretary (Mr. Laws), and Mr. W. Mortimer, of Exeter (representing shareholders in the West of England), attended the ceremony; and the first-named gentleman, after a few appropriate remarks, duly named the shaft. The engine was then tested, and did its work beautifully; in three hours it had pumped 5 fathoms of water from the shaft, and by the next morning the whole of the water was discharged, and the sinking of the shaft resumed. The deputation dined with Capt. Hampton and Jenkins, and a small party of friends, at the count-house. The reports from the agents, and all who had inspected the operations, were of a most encouraging and satisfactory nature. Already strings of lead have been found in the shaft, no doubt enriching the Old Badern lode, which it is hoped ere long to reach; and, in addition, other lodes and indications, not only of silver-lead but of tin of a most valuable character, have appeared. The deposits of ore are made at the junction of cinn and kilas, and this junction is most satisfactorily developed. The new shaft will enable the future drivings to extend back to the old workings, as well as on the new and important additions to the sett. Altogether, the committee and adventurers have undoubted reason to expect speedily, as the result of their judicious labours, a good, profitable, and lasting mine.

LEWIS MINES—The different points of operation are valued at 150/- to 200/- per fm. Shares are in demand, and scarce, at 3½ to 5½.

TRENCHOM MINE—I see that several references are made to this mine in last week's Journal, but the writers seem to know very little about it. The sett is situated in the best tin district of Cornwall (the parish of Lelant), and adjoins Wheal Kitty and Wheal Mary on the west. The principal lode is that now being worked so perseveringly in Kitty and Mary United, the ends of which are now rapidly approaching the Trenchrom sett. One of the ends, the 76, is now within 7 fms. of it, and a sample from which this week showed the stuff coming from it to be worth 6/- per fathom. A new shaft is also being sunk here on this lode, about 30 fms. from the boundary; there is a capital lode in that shaft also, and they have lately reached the bottom of the engine-shaft, say about 150 fms. furtherest, and found there also a lode about 2 ft. wide, worth 7s. to 8s. per barrow, and all the vast quantity of stuff left by former workers of such quality as to ensure a large profit on its return. This is owing to the price of tin being twice as much as at the last working of the mine. Considering the three points at which the lode is proved—in the Kitty and Mary United ends, in the new shaft, and in the sum-shaft—it proves to demonstration that this must be a very profitable one in the course of a few months; and as soon as the stamping and other machinery now in course of erection shall be brought into full and proper working order, it is also certain to be a very permanent mine. Mr. Crofts says that "greater economy in the merchants' accounts is promised" for the future.—Nonsense: there will be no greater economy in the future than for the past. Strict economy is practised throughout:

but last quarter's bill contained the large amount for the stamping engine and all the vast quantities of timber, iron, building, &c., consequent on the re-opening of an old mine, and which must in a month or two cease of themselves.

PROVIDENCE MINE—This mine to-day (Friday) is reported to have improved, and shares are in demand at 48/- to 50/- According to a private inspection, I am informed the different points of operation are valued together at 240/- to 250/- per fathom. The quarterly dividend (in about ten days) will be 21. 17s. 9d., making 50/- per share (per 1120) declared in dividends.

From LEWIS MINES, Capt. W. Bishop, W. W. Martyn (Nov. 16), reports: We have no material change to notice since our last advices. The pitches and stops are yielding the usual quantity of ore.

From WHEAL ARTHUR, Capt. T. Carpenter (Nov. 17), reports:—Great South Lode: In the adit level east, 50 fms. deep, we have driven through the cross-course upwards of 3 ft., and discovered the lode on the east side, which is opening out as we proceed, and from present appearance I am sanguine of having a valuable lode between this and the great cross-course, distant 80 fms. The lode is greatly improved since yesterday, and the men have just brought up several stones of copper ore. The other parts are progressing well.

TAMAR SILVER-LEAD MINE—The sampling here on Saturday next will be 60 tons of good lead ore. The lode in the bottom still continues to turn out good quantities of ore. In the 205 west they have intersected the lode, which is 3 feet wide, and yielding full 9 cwt. of ore per fm., and of a most promising appearance. The stops throughout the mine are producing good paying work.

HUCKWORTH BRIDGE MINE is looking well, and they are raising some fine ore from the bottom level. This mine is generally locally held; the financial position is good, and the mine managed well.

KELLY BRAY—The 167 tons of ore sold on Thursday will give about 280/- to 300/- profit for the month of October. The 45 and 55 ends east are improved. The future prospects of this mine are excellent, and the shares are cheap at the present low prices. A great rise must soon take place.

ALFRED CONSOLS—An important improvement has taken place in this mine, and shares are in demand at 51. 15s. to 62. 5s., and will probably be 10/- or 11/- next week. There are five or six very important points to come off soon. The balance in hand at the last two-monthly meeting was 2429/-, and dividends will, no doubt, be resumed at the next or following meeting.

WEST MARGARET is still progressing. This week six heads of stamps have been secured, and they will at once proceed to make returns. It is computed that there is already above 100/- worth of tin at surface, which amount will continue to swell from week to week, there being six men on tribute in the mine. Altogether, it continues to look well.

NANGILES MINE—We find that a very spirited company are about immediately to commence active operations here. A 70-inch pumping-engine and a 24-in. whim are now being contracted for. The mine is so well known that very little need be said in its favour; however, they have sold with aid of any machinery, in a short time 5000/- worth of ore, and most quantities remain to be taken away as soon as the machinery is erected, and the mine properly cleaned up. It is known that a good course of copper is now standing in the bottom of the 86, which can be worked at a profit immediately. Being on the celebrated and well-known Clifford and United Mines lines, there can be no doubt great profits must be given (it is said in 12 months) after it is in work.

ROSEWARNE AND HERLAND—The adit level, driving west of Herland cross-cut, is improving as we progress; lode 7 ft. wide, good work for tin. Other parts of the mine are without any material change.

The despatches conveyed by the last Australian mail, so far as regards the mineral prosperity of that colony, are highly encouraging, and fully demonstrate the amount of spirit and energy always brought to bear on that branch of industry by our Cornish and Devon miners, no matter in what part of the globe they may be cast. Numerous companies are being formed in Melbourne and other places, sets taken up, and operations commenced on, in many instances, what will prove in all probability good lasting mines; and we learn that an Exchange is about being formed in Melbourne for the transaction of business generally in mining, amongst the promoters of which we notice Mr. T. Carpenter, late of Tavistock, now a member of the Assembly, he having been elected to fill that post by a very influential mining district. His advance in the colony is another instance of what may be done by perseverance, and it certainly must prove highly satisfactory to his respected father to know that, although so far away, the old home maxims are not forgotten, or the principles there indicated failed in producing such results.

PONTGRHAID MINES—It may be interesting to the shareholders to know that all the difficulties attending the prosecution of these important mines may now be safely said to have been surmounted; the present prospects being very encouraging. The ore returned for this year has exceeded considerably both in quantity and value the returns of last year, and as last year's returns left a small profit we may fairly anticipate a dividend this. Sanguine expectations of success are fostered on the recent discovery of tin in the concession. Nothing, comparatively, has been done towards the development of the lode, in consequence of the suspense attending the different formalities necessary for the purchase of the land, and thus some little delay has been unavoidably caused, but this difficulty, I am happy to say, has been terminated within the last few days, and good trials, commensurate with the importance of the undertaking, will be forthwith vigorously commenced. The smelting works are in full activity. The new reverberatory furnaces for the treatment of rich ores were put to work in September last, and are doing well. Two new hearths, also, for the treatment of the old slags, will be put to work about the end of the month, from which good results are anticipated. In fact, the whole concern was never in a more prosperous condition.—A SHAREHOLDER.

VICTORIAN MANUFACTURING COMPANY—Mr. C. Henegage, the Chairman, in accordance with the wishes of several large shareholders, and of Dr. Frankfort, has recently paid a visit to the mine, where he spent a week, and accompanied Dr. Frankfort through all the workings. He reports that he found everything in a most satisfactory state. In his progress through the various workings, he himself broke off pieces of ore, without particular selection, but as a fair average. These specimens have been assayed by Messrs. Mitchell and Rickard, who have furnished the following report:—We have the pleasure to send herewith the certificates of our assays of the 12 samples of copper ore. We also return our copy of each sample in the lump, with Mr. Henegage's number attached to each. By comparing the assays with the value put on the samples by the agent in Piedmont, you will observe they come out much richer than was estimated, showing an average quality of 16½ per cent. Should the vein hold out at this quality, taking into consideration the facts of your economical mode of working, having no water and good lasting mines; and we learn that an Exchange is about being formed in Melbourne for the transaction of business generally in mining, amongst the promoters of which we notice Mr. T. Carpenter, late of Tavistock, now a member of the Assembly, he having been elected to fill that post by a very influential mining district. His advance in the colony is another instance of what may be done by perseverance, and it certainly must prove highly satisfactory to his respected father to know that, although so far away, the old home maxims are not forgotten, or the principles there indicated failed in producing such results.

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CENTRAL AND NORTH MINERA MINE—TO THE EDITOR OF THE MINING JOURNAL.

Sir,—I little thought when I was giving you an explanation as to a report injurious to the promoters of Central Minera that I should so soon have to address you upon one of the greatest and most diabolical libels upon myself and others, as to that and the North Minera Mines, that was ever published in the *Miner* or any other journal; and I must express to you my regret that you should, so far have forgotten the care and precaution necessary in the conduct of a public journalist as to have inserted it without first making some enquiry as to the character of the writer, and the truth of his statements—a course I have known you in many instances to have pursued, and which in this case would have prevented the great injury which could have been caused by its circulation for some eight or ten days before a contradiction can possibly reach many of its readers. I should also have supposed that the clear and straightforward explanation as to Central Minera, in a previous Journal, would have made you pause before you again allowed your Journal to be the means of repeating that which had so satisfactorily been contradicted. As regards Central Minera, I shall not trouble you with any further remarks, than again to refer you to my former letter, the directors of that mine having determined to take the necessary legal steps to punish the parties answerable for the concoction and publication of the scurrilous falsehoods in your late Journal as to that mine.

As to North Minera, I have now to inform you that the whole of the statements as to that ore, as to the flats, as to the stratification, and as to the distance of the sett from the Minera Mine, are nothing more or less than downright falsehoods: there is not one word of truth, or the approach to truth, in one of them. In the first place I can, and am prepared, to prove to many parties, upon oath, that every specimen of ore sent to my office, and represented as coming from this mine, did come from the same, and similar ore can now be broken from the places they came from. I declare, and can also similarly prove, that the whole of the ore sold from the mine was the produce of, raised from, dressed upon, and by the present proprietors of, this mine; and I can also prove that there is no other mine in the neighbourhood that produces similar ore. There are several well-defined lodes, both east and west and north and south, and the flats and ledges Jones's shaft have produced, and will now produce, more than 4 tons of ore per fathom. There is true limestone in the sett, cropping out to surface,

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HEMATITE PIG IRON.—The UNDERSIGNED CONTINUE the SALE of the ORIGINAL HEMATITE PIG, now BRANDED HEMATITE CLEATOR, which is made entirely from the rich hematite ores peculiar to the neighbourhood of Whitehaven (the shipping port), without a particle of cinder, leaner ore, or ironstone. It is especially adapted for the manufacture of castings, where great strength is required, and is largely and regularly used in almost all the best brands of tin-plates. WILLIAM F. SIM and CO., 19, SWEETING STREET, LIVERPOOL.

PONKEY GREY FOUNDRY PIG IRON.—The PROPRIETOR of this noted iron is now PREPARED to SUPPLY IT in ANY QUANTITY at LOW RATES. The BEST PRICE given for LEAD ASHES, &c., and OLD LEAD.—RODPELL and CO., Southwark Lead Works, Gravel-lane, London.

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3. THE APPLICATION of AN ENAMELLED REFLECTOR.

Further particulars will be forwarded on application to THOMAS ROBINSON and CO., MANUFACTURERS, MANCHESTER; or to HENRY OGDEN, engineer, MANCHESTER.

PATENT SAFETY FUSE.—The GREAT EXHIBITION PRIZE MEDAL was AWARDED to the MANUFACTURERS of the ORIGINAL SAFETY FUSE, BICKFORD, SMITH, DAVEY, and PRYOR, who beg to inform Merchants, Mine Agents, Railway Contractors, and all persons engaged in Blasting Operations, that, for the purpose of protecting the public in the use of a genuine article, the PATENT SAFETY FUSE has now a thread wrought into its centre, which, being patent right, infallibly distinguishes it from all imitations, and ensures the continuity of the gunpowder.

This Fuse is protected by a Second Patent, is manufactured by greatly improved machinery, and may be had of any length and size, and adapted to every climate.

Address.—BICKFORD, SMITH, DAVEY, and PRYOR, Tuckersmill, Cornwall.

SAFETY FUSE.—MESSRS. WILLIAM BRUNTON and CO., PENHALICK, POOL, near CAMBORNE, CORNWALL, and BRYMIOD, near WREXHAM, MANUFACTURERS of FUSE, of every size and length, as exhibited in the Great Exhibition of 1851, and supplied to the Royal Arsenal at Woolwich, the Arctic Expedition, and every part of the globe.

For the convenience of their customers and others in the North, W. BRUNTON and CO., have recently created a branch manufactory at Brymbo, near Wrexham, where, as at Cornwall, they are at all times PREPARED to EXECUTE UNLIMITED ORDERS for SUPPLYING FUSE upon warrant that it will prove equal to, if not better than, any procured elsewhere.

MAPPIN'S ELECTRO-SILVER PLATE & TABLE CUTLERY.—MAPPIN BROTHERS (Manufacturers by Special Appointment to the Queen) are the only Sheffield makers who supply the consumer in London. Their London Show Rooms, 67 and 68, KING WILLIAM STREET, LONDON BRIDGE, contain by far the LARGEST STOCK of ELECTRO-SILVER PLATE and TABLE CUTLERY in the world, which is transmitted direct from their manufactory, QUEEN'S CUTLERY WORKS, SHEFFIELD.

Fiddle Pat. Double Thread. King's Pat. Lilly Pat.

12 Table Forks, best quality . . . £1 16 0 . . . £2 14 0 . . . £3 0 0 . . . £3 12 0

12 Table Spoons, best quality . . . 1 16 0 . . . 2 14 0 . . . 3 0 0 . . . 3 12 0

12 Dessert Forks, best quality . . . 1 7 0 . . . 2 0 0 . . . 2 4 0 . . . 2 14 0

12 Dessert Spoons, best quality . . . 1 7 0 . . . 2 0 0 . . . 2 4 0 . . . 2 14 0

12 Tea Spoons, best quality . . . 1 16 0 . . . 1 4 0 . . . 1 7 0 . . . 1 16 0

2 Sauce Ladles, best quality . . . 0 8 0 . . . 0 10 0 . . . 0 11 0 . . . 0 13 0

1 Gravy Spoon, best quality . . . 0 7 0 . . . 0 10 0 . . . 0 11 0 . . . 0 13 0

4 Salt Spoons (gilt bowls), best qu. . . 0 6 0 . . . 0 10 0 . . . 0 12 0 . . . 0 14 0

1 Mustard Spoon, best quality . . . 0 1 8 . . . 0 2 6 . . . 0 3 0 . . . 0 3 6

1 Pair Sugar Tong, best quality . . . 0 3 6 . . . 0 5 6 . . . 0 6 0 . . . 0 7 0

1 Pair Fish Carvers, best quality . . . 1 0 0 . . . 1 10 0 . . . 1 14 0 . . . 1 18 0

1 Butter Knife, best quality . . . 0 3 0 . . . 0 5 0 . . . 0 6 0 . . . 0 7 0

1 Soup Ladle, best quality . . . 0 12 0 . . . 0 16 0 . . . 0 17 0 . . . 0 19 0

6 Egg Spoons (gilt), best quality . . . 0 10 0 . . . 0 15 0 . . . 0 18 0 . . . 0 1 0

Complete Service . . . £10 13 10 . . . £15 16 6 . . . £17 13 6 . . . £21 4 6

Any article can be had separately at the same prices.

One Set of Four Corner Dishes (forming eight dishes), 28s.; One Set of Four Dish Covers (one 20 in., one 18 in., and two 14 in.), £10 10s.; Crust Frame (four glass), 24s.; Full Size Tea and Coffee Service, £9 10s. A Costly Book of Engravings, with prices attached, sent per post on receipt of 12 stamps. Ord. qual. Medium qual. Best qual.

Two dozen Full Size Table Knives, Ivory Handles . . . £2 4 0 . . . £2 6 0 . . . £2 12 0

1½ dozen Full Size Cheese Dishes . . . 1 4 0 . . . 1 14 0 . . . 2 11 0

One Pair Regular Meat Carvers . . . 0 7 0 . . . 0 11 0 . . . 0 15 6

One Pair Extra Slized Dishes . . . 0 8 0 . . . 0 12 0 . . . 0 16 0

One Pair Poultry Carvers . . . 0 7 0 . . . 0 11 0 . . . 0 15 6

One Steel for Sharpening . . . 0 3 0 . . . 0 4 0 . . . 0 0

Complete Service . . . £4 16 0 . . . £6 18 6 . . . £9 16 6

Messrs. MAPPIN'S table knives still maintain their unrivaled superiority; all their blades, being their own Sheffield manufactory, are of the very first quality, with secure ivory handles, which do not come loose in hot water, and the difference in price is occasioned solely by the superior quality and thickness of the ivory handles.

MAPPIN BROTHERS, 67 and 68, King William-street, City, London; Manufactory, Queen's Cutlery Works, Sheffield.

THE REGULATING AIR DOORS INCREASE STEAM, ECONOMISE FUEL, PREVENT SMOKE, and EFFECTUALLY VENTILATE MARINE and OTHER ENGINE ROOMS.

J. LEE STEVENS, PATENTEE, 1, FISH STREET HILL, E.C.

THE PATENT PENDULOUS FIRE BARS.—Besides the firms previously advertised, these SUPERIOR FIRE BARS, BETTER THAN ORDINARY WROUGHT OR CAST IRON IN THE RATIO OF THREE TO ONE, are MANUFACTURED by CLARK and CHARNLEY, PRESTON; MASLIN and MITCHELL, SOUTHWAKE, &c.—Applications for letters of license, prices, and other information, to be made to J. LEE STEVENS, patentee of this invention and of the Regulating Air Doors, 1, Fish-street-hill, London, E.C.

BEDFORD IRONWORKS TAVISTOCK.

MESSRS. NICHOLLS, WILLIAMS, AND CO. have generally a GOOD STOCK of SECOND-HAND MINING MATERIALS FOR SALE, which may be viewed at their works. NICHOLLS, WILLIAMS, and CO. beg to announce that they MANUFACTURE STEAM ENGINES of every description on the newest and best principle, combining all the modern improvements. Castings and wrought-ironwork made of the shortest notice. Machinery sent to all parts of the world, and competent engineers to erect the same. Steam boilers and chains made, and warranted of the best description.

AUSTRALIA AND NEW ZEALAND. WHITE STAR EX-ROYAL MAIL CLIPPERS, SAILING FROM LIVERPOOL to MELBOURNE on the 1st and 26th of every month, and to NEW ZEALAND on the 10th or 25th.

Ship. Register. Burthen. To sail.

BEIJING . . . Melbourne . . . 1676 . . . 5000 . . . Nov. 20.

BLUE JACKET . . . Auckland and Wellington . . . 1974 . . . 3200 . . . Nov. 25.

BECHWORTH . . . Melbourne . . . 1266 . . . 4000 . . . Dec. 1.

EMPIRE of PEACE . . . Melbourne . . . 1540 . . . 4600 . . . Dec. 20.

The clippers of this line are the largest, finest, and handsomest in the trade, and are well known for their famous passages, and the unswerving punctuality of their sailing engagements. Passengers must embark, without fail, on the day previous to advertised date.—For freight or passage apply to the owners, H. T. WILSON and CHAMBERS, 21, Water-street, Liverpool; or to GUNDELL and CO., 63, Cornhill, London; or SEYMOUR, PEACOCK, and CO., 116, Fenchurch-street, London.

Willcox's Australian and New Zealand hand-books sent for two stamps.

STEAM TO AUSTRALIA UNDER SIXTY DAYS. PASSAGE MONEY £14 AND UPWARDS.

BLACK BALL LINE OF BRITISH AND AUSTRALIAN EX-ROYAL MAIL PACKETS AND EAGLE LINE OF PACKETS. In conjunction with the celebrated auxiliary screw steam clipper GREAT BRITAIN.

Appointed to sail punctually from LIVERPOOL on the 10th and 15th of every Month.

To the consignment of Bright Brothers and CO., Melbourne.

The above, in addition to being the only line with steamers out of Liverpool, is composed of the LARGEST, FINEST, and FASTEST MERCHANT SHIPS in the WORLD.

Ship. Register. Burthen. Captain. Date.

GREAT BRITAIN (s.s.) . . . 1733 . . . 5000 t.p.w. GRAY . . . 5th December.

ATHENAEUS . . . 1616 . . . 3500 t.p.w. KIRBY . . . 15th December.

BRITISH TRIDENT . . . 1555 . . . 4000 t.p.w. O'NEILL . . . 5th January.

GIPSY BRIDE . . . 1457 . . . 4000 t.p.w. MURPHY . . . To follow.

To be succeeded by the following clippers and steamers:

MARCO POLO. OCEAN CHIEF. BRITISH TRIDENT. GIPSY BRIDE. WANATA. COMMODORE PERRY. MONTMORANCY.

Lightning. Champion of the Seas. Donald McKay. Great Tasmania. Eagle. Salandha.

The above celebrated steam and sailing clippers, forming the only lines honoured by a visit from Her Majesty the Queen, and so well known for their rapid passages, punctuality in sailing, and splendid accommodation unsurpassed by any ships in the world, will continue to sail regularly between Liverpool and Melbourne, thus affording to passengers and shippers the most unrivalled advantages. The commanders are men of experience, and noted for their kindness and attention to passengers.

The cabin accommodation is very superior, the saloons being elegantly furnished with every requisite to ensure comfort to passengers, and are supplied with beds, bedding, &c.

Bounty Ticket passengers forwarded to Lancashire and Hobart Town.

Apply to GIBBS, BRIGHT, and CO., merchants, 1, North John-street, and JAMES BAINES and CO., Tower-buildings, Liverpool; or to T. M. MACKAY and CO., 2, Moorgate-street, London, E.C.

LEAD FOR EXPORTATION.—PIG-LEAD (hard and soft) SOLD at LOW RATES. The BEST PRICE given for LEAD ASHES, &c., and OLD LEAD.—RODPELL and CO., Southwark Lead Works, Gravel-lane, London.

ARNOLD AND SONS, WIRE WORKERS, WEAVERS, AND IRONMONGERS to HER MAJESTY.

THE MINING SHARE LIST.

DIVIDEND MINES.

Shares.	Mines.	Paid.	Nom. Pr.	Business.	Dividends Per Share.	Last Paid.
700 Aberdovey (silver-lead), Merioneth	nil.	22½	10 0 0	8 10 0	5 0 0	Mar. 1859
5120 Alfred Consols (cop.), Philbrick [S.E.]	2 11 10 . . .	45	5% 6%	20 3 0 . . .	0 2 6	April. 1859
10000 Bamfylde (copper), Devon	0 12 6 . . .	4		0 0 7½	0 0 7½	May. 1859
4800 Bedford United (copper), Tavistock	2 6 8 . . .	73	7% 8	19 18 6 . . .	0 5 0	May. 1859
240 Boscombe (tin), St. Just	20 10 0 . . .	50		23 0 0 . . .	1 0 0	Nov. 1859
200 Blatnick (tin, copper), St. Just	91 5 0 . . .	160		440 15 0 . . .	2 10 0	Aug. 1859
2000 Broadford (lead), Cardiganshire [L.]	4 0 0 . . .	7	6½ 7	0 2 0 . . .	0 2 0	Oct. 1859
3000 Carn Brea (copper, tin), Illogan	15 0 0 . . .	85	85 85	233 10 0 . . .	2 0 0	Nov. 1859
2000 Derwent Minis (sl.-lead), Durham	300 0 0 . . .	150		127 0 0 . . .	5 0 0	July. 1859
4076 Devon and Cornwall (copper)	4 8 5 . . .	8		0 10 0 . . .	0 2 0	Feb. 1859
1024 Devon Gt. Corn. (cop.), Tavistock [S.E.]	29 10 0 . . .	435	430 440	677 20 0 . . .	7	Sept. 1859
358 Dolcoath (copper, tin), Camborne	125 17 6 . . .	310	250 400	83 10 0 . . .	7	Oct. 1859
512 East Bassett (cop.), Redruth [S.E.]	29 10 0 . . .	155	145 150	29 0 0 . . .	7	Sept. 1859
300 East Darren (lead), Cardiganshire	32 0 0 . . .	95		64 0 0 . . .	2 0 0	Oct. 1859
128 East Pool (tin, copper), Pool, Illogan	7 10 0 . . .	10		1 0 0 . . .	0 10 0	June. 1859
128 Cwmystwyth (lead), Cardiganshire	40 0 0 . . .	230		145 0 0 . . .	5 0 0	May. 1859
280 Derwent Minis (sl.-lead), Durham	300 0 0 . . .	150		127 0 0 . . .	5 0 0	July. 1859
4076 Devon and Cornwall (copper)	4 8 5 . . .	8		0 10 0 . . .	0 2 0	Feb. 1859
1024 Devon Gt. Corn. (cop.), Tavistock [S.E.]	29 10 0 . . .	435	430 440	677 20 0 . . .	7	Sept. 1859
358 Dolcoath (copper, tin), Camborne	125 17 6 . . .	310	250 400	83 10 0 . . .	7	Oct. 1859
512 East Bassett (cop.), Redruth [S.E.]	29 10 0 . . .	155	145 150	29 0 0 . . .	7	Sept. 1859
300 East Darren (lead), Cardiganshire	32 0 0 . . .	95		64 0 0 . . .	2 0 0	Oct. 1859
128 East Pool (tin, copper), Pool, Illogan	7 10 0 . . .	10		1 0 0 . . .	0 10 0	June. 1859
2048 East Wheal Lovell (tin), Wendron	2 10 0 . . .	8½		0 8 0 . . .	5 0 0	July. 1859
2700 Exmouth (silver-lead), Christow	4 14 0 . . .	8		3 17 0 . . .	0 2 0	Oct. 1859
1400 Eyan Mining Co. (lead), Derbyshire	5 0 0 . . .	38		18 18 0 . . .	1 0 0	Aug. 1859
2560 Foxide, Isle of Man, Limited (lead)	25 0 0 . . .	42		60 8 2 . . .	1 0 0	Mar. 1859
486 Granberry and St. Agnes (cop.) [S.E.]	46 10 0 . . .	65½	55 60	19 0 0 . . .	2 0 0	Sept. 1859
6000 Great South Toigo [S.E.], Redruth	6 15 0 . . .	15½	13	5 4 8 . . .	10 0	Oct. 1859
1024 Herodotus (ld.), near Liskeard [S.E.]	8 10 0 . . .	38		6 15 0 . . .	1 0 0	Oct. 1859
5000 Kelt Bray (lead, copper), Callington	3 15 0 . . .	35	33 3½	0 4 0 . . .	2 0 0	Nov. 1859
160 Levant (copper, tin), St. Just	2 10 0 . . .	140		1086 0 . . .	0 5 0	May. 1859
4000 Liskearn (lead), Cardiganshire, Wales	18 10 0 . . .	167½		331 10 0 . . .	3 0 0	June. 1859
5000 Mendip Hills (lead) [L.], Somerset	3 15 0 . . .	15		1 18 0 . . .	5 0 0	May. 1859
15000 Miners Mining Co., Ltd. (ld.), Wrexham	25 0 0 . . .	150		45 15 0 . . .	3 2 0	Nov. 1859
20000 Mining Co. of Ireland (cop., lead, coal)	7 0 0 . . .	12½	12½ 13½	13 16 1 . . .	0 4 0	July. 1859
4700 Newtownards Mining Co., Co. Down	50 0 0 . . .	35		56 0 . . .	1 0 0	Sept. 1859
5000 North Dolcoath (copper), Camborne	1 6 6 . . .	5½	4 4½	0 5 0 . . .	2 0 0	June. 1859
6000 N. Wh. Bassett (cop., tin), Illogan [S.E.]	0 5 0 . . .	7	6 6½	14 12 0 . . .	5 0 0	Aug. 1859
6400 Par Consols (cop.), St. Blasie [S.E.]	1 2 6 . . .	11	34 1 . . .	6 0 . . .	Nov. 1859	
200 Phoenix (copper, tin), Linkinhorne	100 0 0 . . .	420		310 10 0 . . .	25 0 0	May. 1859
1772 Polberro (tin), St. Agnes	—	5		1 19 0 . . .	6 0 12	April. 1859
1120 Providence (tin), Uly Leistant [S.E.]	10 3 7 . . .	50	46 48	47 2 3 . . .	0 2 0	Aug. 1859
2500 Rhosydol and Bacheldon (lead)	11 5 0 . . .	12		0 16 0 . . .	0 3 0	July. 1859
1024 Rosewarne and Herliam United	7 10 0 . . .	11	10 10½	2 10 0 . . .	0 10 0	Oct. 1859
1024 Ruardean Colliery Company, Limited	0 7 0 . . .	34		0 1 10½	0 1 0	Aug. 1859
512 South Cadron (cop.), St. Cleer [S.E.]	1 5 0 . . .	22½	255 265	293 0 . . .	5 0 0	Sept. 1859
512 South Wheal Frances, Illogan [S.E.]	8 0 0 . . .	70		89 10 0 . . .	2 0 0	Oct. 1859
496 South Wheal Frances, Illogan [S.E.]	18 10 0 . . .	150		337 5 0 . . .	10 0	Nov. 1859
940 St. Ives Consols (tin), St. Ives	8 0 0 . . .	58		463 10 0 . . .	3 5 0	Aug. 1859
9500 Tamar Con. (sl.-ld.), Beeslton [L.]	4 10 0 . . .	3	2 2½	4 16 0 . . .	2 0 0	Sept. 1859
6000 Tincroft (cop.), Pool, Illogan [S.E.]	9 0 0 . . .	514	514 536	9 18 0 . . .	5 0 0	Oct. 1859
6000 Tolvalden (copper), Marazion	—	58	54 54½	0 9 0 . . .	0 3 0	Aug. 1859
572 Troyton Consols (tin), St. Ives	11 10 0 . . .	22	18 20	3 15 0 . . .	1 0 0	Sept. 1859
200 Trumpet Consols (tin), near Helston	47 10 0 . . .	35	38 38½	29 10 0 . . .	4 0 0	Aug. 1859
400 United Mines (copper), Gwennap	40 0 . . .	135		72 15 0 . . .	2 10 0	Aug. 1859
512 Wendon Consols (tin), Wendron	23 7 8 . . .	45	43 45	8 10 0 . . .	2 0 0	Sept. 1859
6000 West Bassett (copper), Illogan [S.E.]	1 10 0 . . .	21	19 20	16 14 0 . . .	0 5 0	Sept. 1859
512 West Cadron (cop.), Liskeard [S.E.]	10 0 0 . . .	150	150	131 2 6 . . .	4 0 0	July. 1859
1200 Wheat Charlotte, Perranporth	1 0 8 . . .	14		0 13 0 . . .	1 0 1	Sept. 1859
5000 Wheat Clifford (cop.), Gwennap [S.E.]	—	310	302½ 307½	39 10 0 . . .	6 10 0	Oct. 1859
123 Wheat Friendship (copper), Devon	50 0 0 . . .	75	298 295	10 0 . . .	0 0 0	Sept. 1859
240 Wheat Hal (tin), St. Just	15 0 0 . . .	18		4 0 0 . . .	1 0 0	Feb. 1859
512 Wheat Bassett (copper), Illogan [S.E.]	5 2 6 . . .	195	185 190	534 10 0 . . .	5 0 0	Oct. 1859
256 Wheat Butler (cop.), Redruth [S.E.]	5 0 0 . . .	110	112½ 117½	911 10 0 . . .	2 10 0	Nov. 1859
1200 Wheat Charlotte, Perranporth	1 0 8 . . .	14		0 13 0 . . .	1 0 1	Sept. 1859
5000 Wheat Clifford (cop.), Gwennap [S.E.]	—	310	302½ 307½	39 10 0 . . .	6 10 0	Oct. 1859
1024 Wheat Am. (ld.), Menheniot [S.E.]	8 0 0 . . .	40	37½ 40	47 7 6 . . .	2 0 0	Aug. 1859
80 Wheat Stowes, St. Just, Cornwall	70 0 0 . . .	360		225 13 0 . . .	5 0 0	Aug. 1859
198 Wheat Seton (tin, copper), Capstorne	107 0 0 . . .	100		300 10 0 . . .	3 0 0	Oct. 1859
1040 Wh. Trelewawy (sl.-ld.), Liskeard [S.E.] .	4 7 0 0 . . .	29	28½ 29½	38 15 0 . . .	1 0 0	Nov. 1859
5000 Wicklow (copper), Wicklow	5 0 0 . . .	53	54	34 7 0 . . .	2 0 0	Nov. 1859

MINES WITH DIVIDENDS IN ABEYANCE.

1248 Balleswidden (tin), St. Just	11 5 0 . . .	12		12 5 0 . . .	5 0 0	Jan. 1854
1200 Brightside & Frogstree, Derbyshire	3 0 6 . . .	3½		3 0 8 . . .	3 0 0	April. 1854
100 Bryndall Hall (lead), Flintshire	25 0 0 . . .	45½		13 0 0 . . .	5 0 0	July. 1854